THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,945. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF TIMOTHY MALONY, WHO was in New York city two years ago, given to his wife, Bridget Malony, of his whereabouts, dead or alive, will be thankfully received and rewarded. Address AUGUSTINE NOLAND, 214 Elizabeth street.

ADOLFO BALLIVIAN, FROM BOLIVIA, IS REQUESTED to call for letters at office of Frederick Probst & Co., 66 Broad street.

EAGLE—WHEN SHALL I SEE YOU? BIRD.

F. A. W.—DOWN TRAIN MONDAY MORNING. Please state where an interview may be had, and oblige NORWALK, box 1,897 Post office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET WHALEN, who lately lived in Williamsburg, L. I.; last seen six weeks ago. Information will be thankfully received by ALICE WHALEN, No. 8 Conselyea street, Williamsburg.

I HAVE NOT SEEN THEM FOR SIX MONTHS. NO one knows. R., I think, will not take you. J. B. HYDE.

IF H. F. RICE OR M. OLCUTT ARE IN THE CITY, will they please send their address to the Travelers' Insurance Company, 207 Broadway.

JUDICIOUS.—WILL JUDICIOUS PLEASE CALL AND see his Exchange place friends?

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—If agreeable will the lady at window in third story please communicate with one of the two gentlemen that passed twice Sunday, P. M.? Address ORLEANS, Herald office.

MARION—SATURDAY, 2:25—DARK EYES, PLEASE send address to lock box 45 New Brunswick, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 250,593 OF the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 29th of February, 1872, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—BETWEEN ST. ANN'S CHURCH AND NEW York Hotel, a Lady's Watch, Jacot, maker, No. 5,065. $50 reward will be paid for its delivery at office of the New York Hotel.

LOST—A LADY'S SEALSKIN BOA, ON THE EVENING of the 26th inst., about 11½ o'clock, going from the Hudson River Railroad depot at Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue to 139 East Twenty-ninth street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing it to the latter place.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., A BUNCH OF KEYS, TO which is attached a Plate, with name of owner. Liberal reward will be paid to finder by returning them to F. S. M. BLUN, 20 Walker street.

LOST—GOING FROM THIRTEENTH STREET TO Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue, red Broche Shawl. Liberal reward will be given to anybody bringing it to Miss A. EVANS, No. 3 East Thirtieth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN THE Grand Central depot and Twenty-fifth street, via Fourth avenue cars, a Pocketbook, containing only papers valuable to the owner. The finder will be compensated by sending it to No. 19 West Twenty-fifth street, or 35 Broad.

LOST—A BROKER'S MEMORANDUM BOOK, CONtaining small sum of money; owner's name inside. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded. E. P. M., New York Gold Exchange.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, IN GOING FROM car to Desbrosses street ferry house, or in the depot, a Pearl Ear Ring, containing several small pearls. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it in care of the Ferry Master, Desbrosses street ferry.

LOST—A LEATHER MUSIC ROLL, WITH MUSIC, between 22 East Forty-ninth street and 53 West Forty-seventh street, via Fifth avenue. By returning it to Mrs. SPRAGUE, 22 East Forty-ninth street, the finder will be suitably rewarded.

LOST OR STRAYED AWAY—MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 29, Black and Tan Terrier, answering to name of Charlie, and wearing collar and bell. Suitable reward will be paid. 32 East Thirty-third street.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF KEYS, IN UNION SQUARE OR Fifth avenue. Finder will please return them to 51 Cedar street.

LOST—JANUARY 28, A SILK OVER DRESS, BEtween Twentieth and Fifteenth streets, in Broadway. Any person returning it to 29 Fifteenth street will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—FROM 218 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, ON Sunday evening, January 28, about 7 o'clock P. M., a small black and tan dog, with a [illegible] leather collar attached, answering to the name of "George." A liberal reward will be paid for his return and no questions asked.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A GOLD LOCKET, IN going to or returning from [illegible] church. Finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving same at [illegible] drug store, corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-first street.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK, [illegible] avenue between [illegible] and Twenty [illegible] streets, [illegible] $5 reward will be paid for its return [illegible] St. James Hotel, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 27TH INST., EITHER ON Twenty-third street stage or on the [illegible] a Bunch of Keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the office of the Grand [illegible] Thirty-first street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST, A [illegible] Ring [illegible] reward will be paid for its return to 29 Pine street, New York. [illegible]

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID AT THE OFFICE OF ALEXANDER [illegible] 3 Wall street [illegible] the Watch [illegible] January [illegible] having been found and restored.

$150 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, a Lady's Neck Chain, with diamond pin attached. The above reward will be paid for the return of the same to A. Q. [illegible]

DETECTIVES—FOX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street, established 1863, [illegible] reliable and experienced [illegible] Branch offices in [illegible] Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of two Rings, one with three diamonds, the other an emerald, surrounded with diamonds—to 15 East Twenty-sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, COOPER INstitute, second floor, east side. On Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., the annual meeting and election of officers will be held, when D. C. Gilman, Professor at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, will deliver the annual address. Subject—"American Contributions to Geographical Science during the Last Year."
I. R. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Derby Coal Company (of Pennsylvania) will be held at the office of the company, 166 Broadway, city of New York, on Tuesday, 20th January inst., at 12, noon, for the purpose of considering a proposal to alter and amend the by-laws of the company.
WILLIAM GIROD, President.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 147—JAN. 29, 1872.
55, 45, 23, 34, 40, 71, 76, 66, 19, 1, 8, 61, 77.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 148—JAN. 21, 1872.
60, 53, 4, 14, 75, 76, 35, 39, 2, 31, 32, 51.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 47—JAN. 29, 1872.
40, 59, 44, 10, 48, 71, 32, 24, 50, 64, 64, 2, 31.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 48—JAN. 29, 1872.
59, 22, 48, 65, 37, 44, 57, 29, 63, 49, 66, 23.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

DR. MILLER'S TURKISH BATHS, 41 WEST TWENTYsixth street, New York.—The largest, finest, most luxurious bath in the city; pleasant heat, perfect ventilation, excellent shampooing; cooling rooms, hot rooms, spray, wave, plunge and needle baths, all on the parlor floor. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 midnight. Ladies, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Single baths, $1 25; ten tickets, $10; thirty tickets, $25.

EUREKA STEM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Ornaments. Figure Carving a specialty.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—THREE FIRST NUMBERS FOR January 23 received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

LACE WORKERS—FACTORY REOPENED MONDAY, January 29. MILLS & GIBB.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, January 23; Kentucky, class 148, Nos. 60, 53, 4 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at E. G. DOVEY'S, No. 5 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's invaluable Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c. Medicines for all diseases. Choice seeding Geraniums.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—The Prospect Park Colt stakes will close at the office of the Association, corner Fulton and Bergen streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, February 1, at 9 o'clock.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
every Wednesday and Saturday.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line, to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
A large driving ring in the Mart for showing horses on sale.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every Horse sold under warrantee.
Carriages taken on storage.
Superior stabling for Horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

A GREAT, POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY sale of fine trotting, road and business Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c., including the fine and valuable stock of the late ex-Sheriff, James Lynch, deceased, on Wednesday (tomorrow), January 31, at Stable No. 48 Great Jones street, at 10½ prompt.
Extra handsome, stylish, fast and closely mated team of brown geldings, Colonel and Major, about 15¼ high, 7 and 8 years old; are sired by Royal George out of thoroughbred dams; are the best mated team for style, appearance and gait in the State; they are high headed, with fine long necks and clean heads; they need no checks; do not pull or fret; have no vices or tricks, and fear nothing; they are great all-day drivers, and can beat 3 minutes together; have repeatedly been timed below 2:55; they are warranted sound and kind.
Extra fine, large Coupe Horse, 16 high, 7 years old; cannot be outstyled; fine traveller; warranted sound and kind.
Also the well known fast and handsome bay trotting Mare Lottie, by Old Patchen, dam by May Day, 15½ high, 8 years old; an extra genteel, fine and fast roadster; has amiable qualities; has record of 2:32; can beat 2:35 now, and warranted sound and kind. This mare is well known.
Also an extra fine and fast bay Gelding, 15½ high, 7 years old; high Kentucky bred; one of the most genteel and finest gaited trotting mares in the city; was purchased last August at Buffalo, where he was entered in the 2:40 purse, but having arrived only four days before the races on a long journey from St. Louis, and having a slight cold, his owner thought it advisable not to start him in a severe race; the seventh day after arrival when he was purchased he showed a mile in 2:34, and repeated in :35½, and trotted half a mile in 1:13; he is fine and fast now, and can pull a road wagon in 2:40, and is warranted sound and kind; is valuable for track or road purposes.
Also a handsome and fast brown Hambletonian Filly, sired by Volunteer, dam by American Star, known as the Dater Mare; pedigree guaranteed; is 15¼ hands high; 4 years old; raised by John M. Pake, in Orange county; is very fast and promising; is entered in the Colt Stake for next season; showed good speed last fall; warranted sound and kind.
Also a fine, large and stylish Dapple Gray Horse, 15¼ hands high; 7 years old; extra fine, sensible and handsome, and sound and kind. Full particulars of all at sale.
The special attention of gentlemen is called to this sale as such an opportunity is seldom offered. Stock must be seen to be appreciated.
Sale positive and unrestricted, rain or shine, at 10½ prompt.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 87 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.
REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Twenty-four to forty-eight hours given purchasers to test warrantees.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (TUESDAY) SALES, at 12 o'clock.
SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD; kind in all harness, free from vice, excellent under saddle, a capital coupe or carriage horse, good traveller, very stylish, and warranted sound, kind and true; also set Harness and TOP WAGON, CITY BUILT.
DARK BAY HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, dam a Morgan mare, 15½ hands, 9 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; trotted last summer on Waverley track in 2:55 and can trot in three minutes any day; is not afraid of anything; very stylish, kind and true; also a set fine city-made Harness and NEW TOP WAGON, CITY BUILT.
DARK BROWN coupe or carriage Horse, 15¾ hands, 6 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; is not afraid of anything; can be driven by any one and warranted sound, kind and true.
ENGLISH PARK PHAETON, BUT LITTLE used; built by Brewster & Baldwin.
BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 6 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; is a superior family animal, a fast traveller, very stylish and warranted sound, kind and true.
FIVE TOP AND THREE NO TOP WAGONS.
BLACK MARE, 15 HANDS, 6 YEARS old; kind in all harness; free from vice; can trot in 3 minutes; is a capital roadster; has great bottom and endurance; is stylish and warranted sound, kind and true.
ROCKAWAYS, TOP PONY PHAETONS AND DOCTORS' WAGONS.
BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 6 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; is a superior family or express horse; perfectly gentle; afraid of nothing, and warranted sound, kind and true.
ROBES, BLANKETS, HARNESSES, &C.
BAY TRUCK HORSE, 15 HANDS, 9 years old; kind and true in every way; free from vice; a capital worker; kind and true.
Several other Horses. Description time of sale. Phaetons, Rockaways, Depot and Road Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, &c. Weather never interferes with our sales.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 87 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Horse Auction Mart, 110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street.
Coupe Rockaway, [illegible] Victoria, Top Wagon, One and Two-Seat Albany and Portland Sleighs, Single and Double Harness, made by Corbett & Schwarz and others,
at auction,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
on Wednesday, January 31, at 10½ o'clock,
at the private residence,
128th street and Eleventh avenue.
Catalogues now ready.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), JAN. 30, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT STABLE, 12 VESTRY STREET,
BETWEEN VARICK AND HUDSON STREETS,
BY JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,
FINE CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS,
including an Extension Top Cabriolet, pole and shafts, 1 Rockaway, 2 Top Wagons, [illegible] Wagons, [illegible] Jagger Wagons [illegible] Double Harness, 4 sets of Light Single Harness, [illegible] Team Harness, 2 sets of Express Harness, [illegible] Bells, also Blankets, Robes, Whips, [illegible] &c.
N. B.—SALE ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED.

A.—COUPES, CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, [illegible] [illegible] Bargains [illegible] [illegible] cheaper than Broadway prices.
HAMS, 32 East Fourteenth street.

A. FOR SALE CHEAP, 1 ROCKAWAY, 2 TOP Wagons, [illegible] Wagons, [illegible] Wagon, [illegible] [illegible] one single and double harness [illegible] at 1,241 Broadway, near [illegible] street.

A. CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, [illegible] WEST BROAD[WAY] [illegible] Park and [illegible] Phaetons, Rockaways, Buggies, [illegible] Express and [illegible] at [illegible] cheapest [illegible]

A. NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND hand carriages, [illegible] very low prices, [illegible] Rockaway, [illegible] Park Wagon, [illegible] Phaeton, [illegible] Wagon, [illegible] Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A. [illegible] CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ROBES, Blankets, Whips, &c., for sale [illegible] less than Broadway prices.
W. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A. BREWSTER & CO. (BROOME STREET) CLARENCE, but little used; price $1,250 if sold immediately. At FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

A VERY HANDSOME COUPE TO BE SOLD AT 10 East Thirty-first street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Apply for two days.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.—100 SECOND hand Coaches, Family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, but little used, selling off at half original cost; also 100 Sleighs. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PAIR VERY FINE, STYLISH BROWN Hambletonian carriage Horses, perfect mates, 5 and 6 years, 15½ hands; heavy bones and tails sweep the ground; good knee action; fearless of nothing; perfectly sound and gentle, without fault or blemish. The above horses can be seen at Easton, Pa. Address GEO. D. LEHN, Easton, Pa.

FOR SALE—A SIX-YEAR-OLD HORSE; WARRANTED sound; Harness and covered Wagon, shelved. Inquire in fancy store 247 Myrtle avenue, nearest Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 16 HANDS, PERFECTly kind and gentle; suitable for carriage or any purpose, single or double, at No. 119 East Twenty-second street.

FOR SALE—A GLASS FRONT CALECHE; CAN BE made close or open, and built by Brewster, of Twenty-fifth street, in first rate order; to be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 6 East Eighteenth street.

FIRST CLASS STABLE FOR SALE—IN NINTH STREET, between Second and First avenues; stalls for eight horses and room for six carriages. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY, 350 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, BUFFALO Robes, $5 to $12; Black and Brown Bear Robes, Hudson Bay Wolf, $15 to $50; made Horse Blankets, blue Overcoats, $8 each. 103 Chambers street.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—LARGE ASSORTment, all styles, from $15 to $250, single and double.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

READ CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE AT auction, by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
FIVE FIRST CLASS ROAD HORSES,
FIVE SUPERIOR WORK HORSES,
SEVERAL HORSES TOO LATE FOR DESCRIPTION.
SLEIGH, ROBES, BLANKETS, &c.

SECONDHAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED CARRIAGES and Sleighs, in great variety, at low prices; pony Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Depot Wagons, light Coupe, Rockaways and Buggies.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A HANDSOME, YOUNG, SOUND AND thoroughly trained Pony; must be perfectly free from all vices. Address for two days box 128 Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—LANDAULET OR VICTORIA.—A FIRST rate second hand light Landaulet or Victoria, good running order and excellent condition. Address VICTORIA, 434 Fifth avenue.

$30 PER MONTH FOR HORSES KEPT IN THE best manner; stalls all on ground floor; also superior accommodations for carriages on storage. United States Stables, 153 and 155 East Thirty-second street, between Lexington and Third avenue.

50 TOP AND ROAD BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAEtons, new and second hand, less than any place in the city, at DAY & SON'S Carriage Factory, 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

$175—BAY MARE; $150, ROAN HORSE; FINE team; both 6 years, 15½ hands; good workers; sound, kind and true; responsible warrantee given. Grocery store, 550 Greenwich street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO HIRE PART of furnished House, for housekeeping, in a good neighborhood. A small family having same address S. L., Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF QUIET HABITS, DEsires a Room, with gas and fire, between Fourth and Fourteenth streets and Broadway and Sixth avenue. Address G., box 127 Herald office stating terms, &c.

A FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE wanted—By a desirable tenant, on a lease of one or more years, from 1st of next May; location between Twenty-fifth and Forty-fifth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address G., box 224 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, PART OF HOUSE, unfurnished, for housekeeping, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets; central part of the city. Address C. HOUSTON, 600 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, three or four Rooms, for light housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife; location between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets, east side; terms moderate; references. Address F. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO OR three furnished Rooms for light housekeeping, near restaurant, between Tenth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues; rent $30 per month by year. No notice taken unless full particulars, location, rent, &c., given. Address C. PRESTON, 636 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL OFFICE OR DESK ROOM IN the vicinity of Pine or Cedar streets. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED FLOOR, CONVENIENT for light housekeeping, in private family and respectable neighborhood, by French gentleman and wife alone. Address, with price, L. C., 38 Clinton place.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, BETWEEN SECOND AND Sixth avenues, Eighth and Fourteenth streets. Address G. S., Herald office.

WANTED—ONE LARGE OR TWO SMALL ROOMS, not above Twenty-fourth street, price not to exceed $20 or $30 per month, without board, for a single gentleman. Address box 4,307 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED, OR PART of one; if part, Board for two persons; must be central location; best references given and required. Address for two days M., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, HOUSES, Parts of Houses and French Flats, furnished or unfurnished. Send full particulars to the Everett Library Rooms, 569 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—BY SIX GENTLEMEN, FROM FEBRUARY 1, a suit of apartments, with parlor, in vicinity of Coleman House. Address F. M. R., box 140 Herald office.

WANTED TO LEASE—HOUSE, WITH STORE, SITUated on one of the leading avenues, west side, for dwelling and lager beer saloon. Inquire at 161 West Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FOUR STORY BROWN stone, full front, between Sixth and Madison avenues and Thirtieth and Fortieth streets.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A MODERN three story brick House, near Broadway, Fourth to Sixth avenue, Seventeenth to Thirty-second street, in respectable block. Address K., box 2,893 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, WELL FURNISHED House, between Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address, with full particulars, A. B., box 79 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, BY A REsponsible party, a medium sized three story high stoop brick or brown stone House, west side, between Twenty-fifth and Forty-fifth streets. Address, giving terms and location, G. M., station E.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESsons. Ladies at hours suiting their convenience. Bookkeeping day and evening. Apply at 80 East Fourteenth street. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY.—Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Writing and all the Commercial and English branches privately taught at hours suiting pupils, day or evening; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50; ladies' department.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for business men, ladies, clerks and boys, taught practically on plans of real business, as used in the best New York houses, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street; open day and evening. Stiffness, cramping and trembling entirely removed from any hand. Two private desks vacant.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcade Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; walnut rep Suits, $50 and $60; Carpets, 40 cents per yard up; Piano-fortes, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Tables, for half cost. Residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES COMMENCING housekeeping, at private residence 126 West 29th st., [illegible] to be sold regardless of cost: Parlor Suits, cost $600, for $150; rep Suits, $35; Bedroom Suits, in walnut, $40; Brussels Carpets, [illegible] yard; Bedding, &c.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD F[URNITURE] [illegible] Parlor Suits, Pompadour, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bronzes, Paintings, Mirrors, Silverware, Carpets, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture, Extension Table, Sideboard, half original cost. Call before purchasing elsewhere. Private residence 54 W. [illegible] st., near 6th av.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-[illegible] street and Eighth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING AT IM[mense] [illegible] at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DALY & CUNNINGHAM,
[illegible]

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, [illegible] FEET IN [illegible] [illegible] ROBINSON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE YACHTS [illegible] AND ZIG ZAG. IN [illegible] will be sold without the tackles. Address J. A. [illegible] Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO TUGBOATS, ONE [illegible] THE other 34 tonnage. Address R. [illegible] R. R.

FINANCIAL.

A.—UNION LOAN AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY will loan on first class improved property in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or the country, in sums of $5,000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000.
Loans on first class Stores, private Dwellings in New York and Brooklyn are solicited.
Notice.—Mortgages coming due in February, made by us, can be extended for one year without further charge.
We have also estate money that we will loan on first class city property.
We charge no bonus.
DEUTSCH & CLARK, Managers,
243 Broadway, room 3.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company, New York, Jan. 26, 1872.
The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1871:—

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871	$5,412,777 51
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1871	2,033,675 18
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$7,446,452 69
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871	$5,375,793 24
Losses paid during the same period	$2,735,980 63
Returns of Premium and Expenses	$873,211 81

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:—

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$8,143,240 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	3,309,050 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	217,500 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due the Company, estimated at	386,739 41
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,405,937 95
Cash in Bank	271,349 01
Total amount of Assets	$14,806,812 37

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 6th day of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued in red scrip for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of April next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	David Lane,	Fred'k. Chauncey,
Charles Dennis,	James Bryce,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	William H. Webb,
Henry Coit,	Wm. Sturgis,	Sheppard Gandy,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Henry K. Bogert,	Francis Skiddy,
Lewis Curtis,	Dennis Perkins,	Charles P. Burdett,
Charles H. Russell,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Robt. C. Fergusson,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,	William E. Bunker,
R. Warren Weston,	James Low,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
Royal Phelps,	B. J. Howland,	James G. De Forest,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,	Robert L. Stuart,
A. P. Pillot,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Alexander V. Blake,
William E. Dodge,	G. W. Burnham,	Charles D. Leverich.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES TREASURER,
NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.
During the month of February, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold and offers for Bonds, as follows:—
BIDS FOR GOLD.
THURSDAY, February 8—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, February 21—One Million.
OFFERS OF BONDS.
THURSDAY, February 1—One Million.
THURSDAY, February 15—One Million.
THURSDAY, February 29—One Million.
A certified check for five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.
Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,526,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF the city of New York.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, new County Court House, city of New York, until Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand ($1,526,000) dollars of Stocks and Bonds of the city of New York, to wit:—

"Water Stock of 1870," authorized by section 6, Chapter 383, Laws of 1870, payable November 1, 1902, for	$100,000
"Croton Water Main Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 212, Laws of 1871, payable November 1, 1906, for	300,000
"Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock," authorized by Chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable August 1, 1900, for	167,000
"Additional Croton Water Stock," authorized by chapter 55, Laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 328, Laws of 1871, payable November 1, 1891, for	109,000
"City Parks Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by section 1, chapter 190, Laws of 1871, payable December 28, 1901, for	300,000
"New York Bridge Bonds," authorized by chapter 29 (section 1), Laws of 1867, and ordinance of the Common Council, passed December 28, 1868, payable November 1, 1905, for	300,000
"Public School Building Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 623, Laws of 1871, payable November 1, 1891, for	250,000
"Normal School Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 6?6, Laws of 1871, payable November 1, 1891, for	100,000

Said Stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year. The proposals must state the amount of stock and bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Comptroller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, for which they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
No bid will be considered at less than par.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, January 22, 1872.

THE BONDS OF GEORGIA.
OFFICIAL NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
An act to protect the people of the State of Georgia against the illegal and fraudulent issue of bonds and securities, and for other purposes connected with the same. Whereas divers bonds, purporting to be bonds of the State of Georgia, and divers bonds, bearing the endorsement of the State, have been issued and put in circulation by Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of said State, and divers bonds issued prior to his administration have been negotiated by him; and whereas it is believed that a large portion of said bonds have been illegally and fraudulently issued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds so issued and negotiated is unknown to his General Assembly—
SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, That there shall be a committee appointed of three—one by the President of the Senate and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives—who shall have full power and authority to examine and ascertain the number of bonds which have been issued as hereinbefore recited in the preamble of this act, and the aggregate amount thereof; and so far as they have been sold or hypothecated, by whom sold, the amount of money paid, to whom paid, when paid, for what purpose negotiated, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, and to report the same to the General Assembly at its next session.
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said committee so appointed be authorized and required to meet and sit in the city of Atlanta during a term not exceeding sixty days, commencing March 1, 1872, for the purpose named in the first section of this act, and said committee are hereby invested with full power and authority to examine witnesses under oath, to send for persons, books and papers, and to exercise such other power as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.
SEC. 3.—Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said committee, immediately after their appointment, to give notice of the time and place of sitting by publishing this preamble and act at least two months prior to their sitting, in two newspapers in the city of Atlanta, two in the city of New York, two in the city of London and one in the city of Frankfort.
SEC. 4.—Be it further enacted, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia, or bearing the endorsement of said State, issued since July, 1868, are hereby required to report the same to said committee for registration on or before the first day of April, 1872, and upon failure so to report said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been illegally or fraudulently issued.
SEC. 5.—Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of said State be and he is hereby prohibited from paying any interest on any bonds issued, negotiated or endorsed by the State since the fourth day of July, 1868, until said committee shall have made their report and the General Assembly shall otherwise direct.
SEC. 6.—Be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to pledge the State of Georgia to the payment of any bonds issued or endorsed by the State since the 4th day of July, 1868, by reason of said bonds being registered or prescribed in this act, should it afterwards appear that the same have been illegally or fraudulently issued.
SEC. 7.—Be it further enacted, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasury in favor of said committee or such persons as they may designate, for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of publishing this preamble, and such other printing as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.
SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be and the same are hereby repealed. L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate.
T. W. J. HILL, Secretary of the Senate.
JAMES M. SMITH, Speaker House of Representatives.
J. D. WADDELL, Clerk House of Representatives.
IN SENATE, Dec. 9, 1871.
Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency the Governor this bill has this day passed the Senate by a constitutional vote of two-thirds, being yeas 35, nays 12.
L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate.
W. A. LITTLE, pro tem. Secretary of the Senate.
IN HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1871.
Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency the Governor this bill has this day passed the House of Representatives by a constitutional vote of two-thirds, being yeas [illegible]
JAMES M. SMITH, Speaker House of Representatives.
[illegible] Clerk House of Representatives.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12, 1871.
The above and foregoing [illegible] pages of written matter contain [illegible] and correct copy of the original [illegible] on file in this office.
[illegible] my hand and the seal [illegible]
DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.
To the Holders of [illegible]
[illegible]
Done at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, [illegible] United States of America, the [illegible] day of December, [illegible]
THOMAS J. SIMMONS,
Chairman of the Senate and Chairman of Joint Committee.
[illegible] McMILLAN, JOHN L. HALL, On the part of the House.

FINANCIAL.

CITY MORTGAGES—FIRST CLASS FIRST MORTgages of $2,000 and $5,000 bought. Principals may address box 2,509 Post office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN sums of $700, $1,000, $2,000, $4,000, $5,000, $7,000, $8,000, $10,000, $20,000 and $25,000; also on second mortgage and on buildings in course of construction.
J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ISSUED IN 1853-54-55 to North Carolina Railroad Company, wanted by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad street.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
of the
ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham Square and New Bowery,
made to the Bank Department, as required by Chapter No. 1?6, Laws of 1857, and Chapter No. 683, Laws of 1871.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.
RESOURCES.

	Cash and market value.
United States 5-20's of 1867 and 6's of '81, bonds (including January coupons)	$547,500 00
United States 10-40 bonds	11,000 00
New York State 7 per cent bounty bonds	27,500 00
Brooklyn city bonds	107,000 00
Richmond county bonds	1,000 00
Westchester county bonds	101,850 00
Town bonds in the State of New York	217,700 00
Loans on call on United States bonds, &c.	585,450 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate (estimated value of property mortgaged, $2,043,400)	837,982 00
Cash on hand	223,564 77
Accrued interest on bonds, mortgages, call loans and cash	37,800 00
Real estate (being bank building Nos. 185 Chatham square and 62 New Bowery)	75,000 00
Total	$2,876,246 77

LIABILITIES.

Amount of principal due depositors	$2,606,948 27
Amount of interest due depositors up to this date	73,813 20–2,680,761 47
SURPLUS OR GUARANTEE FUND	$195,485 30

The above report, and the assets and liabilities themselves, were duly examined and found correct in every particular by
WILLIAM PHELPS, ROBERT P. WILLETTS, SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D., Standing Examining Committee on Accounts, &c.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

STATEMENT EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
January 1, 1872.
ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property worth more than double the amount	$312,268 71
United States Bonds, market value	123,726 00
New York City Bonds, market value	20,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, market value	39,000 00
Westchester, Kingston and other Town and County Bonds, market value	111,200 00
Call Loans, United States Bonds, Town and County Bonds as collateral, with ample margin	149,425 00
Do. on Savings Bank books and Mortgages as collateral	39,975 00
Cash deposited in Banks and Trust Companies	60,369 99
Cash on hand in vault	67,408 54
Fixtures and Furniture, cost $7,000, valued	4,000 00
Interest accrued	17,185 78
Total	$944,469 02

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors January 1, 1872	$906,191 68
Surplus January 1, 1872	38,277 34
Less six months' interest paid to depositors January 15, 1872	23,841 68
Net surplus	$14,435 66

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

$5,000 WANTED—ON NEW JERSEY FIRST class improved property worth $15,000. No agents. Address M. N., Herald office.

$8,000 WANTED—ON SECOND MORTGAGE upon improved Property in the lower part of Westchester county, valued at $75,000; first mortgage, $12,000. Principals only may apply to A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, IN SUMS of $2,000 and upwards; no bonus. First and Second Mortgages cashed.
HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$185,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 163 Broadway, room 9.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York city and Westchester County Property, for term of years; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS,
Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemaire, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, March 23.
Price of passage in gold (including wine):—
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Forsyth .... January 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Whineray .... February 7, at 3½ P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, and Sweden, &c. Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE,
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, February 3, 12 noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, February 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, February 17, 12 noon.
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, February 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, March 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, March 9, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HOLSATIA,
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, January 30, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The THURINGIA will sail February 6, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK	FROM BOSTON.
CALABRIA, W'day, Jan. 31	TRIPOLI, Saturday, Feb. 3
CHINA, Wednesday, Feb. 7	PARTHIA, Saturday, Feb. 10
ABYSSINIA, W'day, Feb. 14	BATAVIA, Saturday, Feb. 17
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21	SAMARIA, Saturday, Feb. 24
ALGERIA, W'day, Feb. 28	SIBERIA, Saturday, March 3
and every following Wednesday and Saturday.	and every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage .... $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
HOLLAND, Bragg .... Saturday, Feb. 3, at [illegible] A. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews .... Saturday, Feb. [illegible] A. M.
SPAIN, [illegible] .... Saturday, Feb. [illegible] A. M.
THE QUEEN, [illegible] .... Saturday, Feb. 24, [illegible] M.
EGYPT, [illegible] .... Saturday, March 2, at [illegible] M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, [illegible] London, Derry—Cabin, $65 and $75, [illegible]
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, [illegible]
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
[illegible]
[illegible]
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—OFFICIAL [illegible] the Department of State, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, will sail on Saturday, February 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steamship LEIPZIG, Captain W. Jaeger on Saturday, February 10.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 13	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Feb. 3
Saturday, Jan. 20	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 10
Saturday, Jan. 27	INDIA	Saturday, Feb. 17
Saturday, Feb. 3	ANGLIA	Saturday, Feb. 24

and an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JA., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO,
CENTRAL AMERICA,
PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
January 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, and connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of January 27.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
Special Notice.—Steamship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from pier 42 North River at 10 A. M. January 31.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Captain E. Van Sice .... Feb. 1
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton (via Nassau) .... Feb. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams .... Feb. 15
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

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FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, February 3, 1872, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 7½ A. M. and on Saturday at 9 A. M.
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66 NASSAU STREET, AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., [illegible] pay the utmost value for the same. A. [illegible], Broker.

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STOKES.

The Stokes-Fisk Murder Case Again in Court.

Argument to Quash the Indictment.

SPICY TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Appearance and Bearing of Stokes.

Decision Reserved Till Thursday Next.

Another day of exceeding interest consequent upon the call of the public prosecutor for the arraignment of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., in the Grand Central Hotel, in this city, on the 6th day of January last, was passed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Long before ten o'clock the doors of the court room were besieged by an anxious crowd, eager for admittance. The precautions of the officers, however, were well taken to prevent an overcrowding and it was only after the Court was opened that just a sufficient number were admitted to fill the room inside and outside the bar.

The prisoner was early taken from his cell in the Tombs and conveyed by Sheriff Brennan and his Deputies to the Sheriff's office in the new Court House. Precisely at half-past ten o'clock the prisoner arrived, and, closely guarded by the Sheriff and his Deputies, took the seat assigned to him close to his counsel.

THE PRISONER

was somewhat differently dressed than on the previous occasions when he was brought into Court. The gray coat was wanting, but otherwise he was as tastefully attired as before. He did not look quite so haggard or anxious as previously, and, throughout the proceedings, frequently looked around the room allowing his gaze to rest unabashedly upon the audience in front and on either side of him.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

At half-past ten Judge Ingraham entered and took his seat on the bench. Almost at the same moment the prisoner entered, followed by his numerous counsel. District Attorney Garvin and Assistant District Attorneys Sullivan and Fellows were also in attendance. Mr. Garvin having signified his readiness to proceed with the case of the People against Stokes, the prisoner's counsel rose and proceeded to address the Court in support of his

MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT

found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer against Stokes. He said he had given the District Attorney notice of a motion to quash the indictment, and would make public a most atrocious attempt to obtain an indictment. The Grand Jury were given the case in hand before the Coroner's jury had given their verdict. As to the Coroner, he had used every effort to keep back the facts of whether or not the deceased was armed, and whether the affray was between a weaponless man and one with arms. The Coroner, he said, acted in the matter in excess of his authority. On this question counsel quoted the statute of 1870 regulating coroners' inquests. He could not find any statute making the Assistant District Attorney counsel for the Coroner, and yet the District Attorney acted in that capacity during the entire inquest. It was evident that the Coroner intended to obtain a murderous verdict. It was only after three hours' deliberation that a verdict was rendered, which showed "that there were some solid men on that jury." Afterwards the Coroner's attention was brought to the Revised Statutes, which regulated that the Coroner could not return the papers of the examination to this or any other court. But the papers were transferred clandestinely and given to the Grand Jury, and the District Attorney comes into Court in all apparent fairness and asks that an early day be set for the trial. This statute was to prevent undue haste, but it was passed over. The hungry maw of justice could not wait a little longer for the sacrifice. Counsel next referred to a visit which he, together with an associate, paid to Coroner Young at his residence. In the conversation which took place at the time the Coroner said he would endeavor to conduct the examination with all fairness, and would go over the City Directory to get the most prominent men in the city, and those not acquainted with either Stokes or Fisk, to serve on the jury. And yet, in the face of all this a lawyer, named Maunsell B. Field, was introduced into the jury at his own request, although his name did not appear on the list prepared by the Coroner. This man knew Fisk, and from his acquaintance with him was prejudiced against Stokes beforehand. A verdict was brought in by him which was almost as formal as an indictment, and had in it the words "felonious," "premeditated," and others equally forcible.

Counsel then alluded to the part taken by ex-Judge Fullerton in connection with obtaining an indictment from the Grand Jury. He said he was glad to be able to say publicly that he regarded the action of Mr. Fullerton as most outrageous, and that it would not be sustained by any honorable member of the bar. Previous to the shooting Mr.

FULLERTON HAD SUED STOKES

for $3,000 counsel fee, which the latter had refused to pay; and since such refusal Fullerton had been an enemy to Stokes, and had gone into this matter in a way which no one could regard but with distrust. In the examination made with the view of indicting Stokes and Mansfield for conspiracy, Fullerton and a lawyer named Morgan who had been Fisk's standing attorney for years, and attorney for Fullerton in his suit against Stokes, gave their testimony, thus showing their connection. Fullerton, who, from his being counsel for Stokes, had become acquainted with all his secrets, turns against and gives his evidence against him.

Counsel then read the prisoner's affidavit as follows:—

STOKES' AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.—Edward S. Stokes, the defendant above named, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—That, as he is informed by two of his counsel, and verily believes, they called upon Coroner Young at his residence, No. 107 King street, in the city of New York, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., a few hours after the death of James Fisk, Jr., to ascertain when the inquest would be held upon his body; that they were politely received by the said Coroner, to whom they apologized for intruding themselves upon him on a Sabbath afternoon, and that he immediately became very communicative to them as to the manner in which he intended to conduct the inquest. That he stated he had gone over the City Directory and himself selected the names of respected citizens or members of the community, from whom he proposed forming his jury, and that they had been picked out with reference to their supposed unacquaintance with either party and their supposed fairness and disinterestedness, that he had himself no feeling in the matter either way, that he meant to perform his duty impartially and that he meant to get out the whole truth, no matter whom it affected; that this last expression he repeated and emphasized several times, sometimes using the words "all the truth," sometimes the words "all the facts," seeming to want to impress upon this deponent's said two counsel the conviction that this deponent should have the most complete justice done to him by that investigation, giving him to understand that he intended to devote all the time to the investigation requisite to bring forward all the testimony which could by any possibility throw light upon the occurrence. That he stated when he first became Coroner the Coroner's office enjoyed a bad reputation, and that he had resolved from the start to perform his official duty solely under the guidance of his official oath, that he had been in several instances offered or given to understand that he could have money, but that the attempts upon him were unavailing; that he was commencing to dilate upon his views or understanding of the law governing Coroners' juries when he was checked by one of the said two counsel, who remarked to him that it would not be proper to extend the conversation further and whatever further was said on this by him, or to or with him, had better be in the regular course of law, proceedings when all parties would be within the view and hearing of the public.

And this deponent further saith that before the testimony was gone into at all before the Coroner's jury on the afternoon of the 8th inst., which was the first day of the proceedings, one of this deponent's counsel addressed the Coroner, intending to urge upon him two matters preliminarily, one of which on account of the interruption and apparent unwillingness of the Coroner to listen to him, as the said counsel has informed this deponent, and as he believes he was unable to suggest to the Coroner at all. That the two matters were, first, the propriety of exhausting all the evidence attainable as to the condition of the deceased at the very time he was shot was in place, beyond all doubt, the fact of whether the deceased was himself armed at that point of time, second, that he adjourned the proceedings to the Coroner to make a return of his proceedings to the Court before the first Monday of February next, which gave him an ample opportunity to proceed with the inquest in the most deliberate manner, enabling him to elicit the whole truth as he had promised he would; that the second of these matters was not alluded to at that stage of the proceedings, and for the reasons already addressed the Coroner, and as he verily believes.

And this deponent further saith that the so-called schedule marked "A" contains a report of the proceedings before the Coroner's jury on the afternoon of the 8th and 9th instant, as the same was in the daily newspapers published in the city of New York, and that, so far as it goes, it appears to be substantially correct.

And this deponent further saith that the proposed schedule marked "B" contains the post-mortem statement of James Fisk, Jr., claimed to have been taken on the afternoon of the 6th inst. with the verdict of the Coroner's jury thereupon, as copied from one of the daily newspapers published in the city of New York.

And this deponent further saith that the annexed schedule marked "C" is a [illegible] of the names of the jurors selected by the Coroner upon the dead body of the deceased, as copied from one of the daily newspapers published in the city of New York, and announced as the names from which the final jury would be drawn.

And this deponent further saith that, from the manner in which the Coroner spoke at the close of the proceedings before the last mentioned jury, his counsel indulged the hope that he would defer making a return of his proceedings to the Court of trials until the last moment—the first Monday of February next, the consideration having been strongly pressed upon him that, during the first stages of the public excitement any undue haste would or might be regarded as deterring such a feeling, when sound legal policy dictated the contrary course.

And this deponent further saith that, upon the final jury, as constituted, Maunsell B. Field was placed, whose name does not appear among the list of jurors set out in schedule C, and that this deponent has been informed and verily believes he came forward almost at the last moment, voluntarily, and was put upon the jury at his own request.

And this deponent further saith that another of the jurors—Mr. James R. Edwards—was a friend of deceased and had transacted business for him in his life time, as this deponent has been informed and believes, and that both he and Mr. Field (who is a lawyer) were active in the jury room in trying to procure the most unfavorable verdict to this deponent they could from their previous sympathies with the deceased, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes.

That, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes, a proposed verdict was secretly handed to one of the jurors or sent in to the jury room or prepared in advance by one of them and carried in by him which, if adopted by them, would have incorporated into their finding the words "felonious," "premeditated," and "malice aforethought" or similar words, of the most prejudicial character to this deponent, and that this was done with the knowledge and approval of the Coroner, notwithstanding the remonstrance of this deponent's counsel protesting that the facts placed before the jury were garbled and not such as were within the power and control of the Coroner, if he really intended that the jury should have the whole truth.

And this deponent further saith that the indictment pending against him in this Court was, as he distinctly believes and charges, hurried through, through the instrumentality of private counsel connected with the prosecution nominally in behalf of the relatives of the deceased, but in reality representing other parties largely interested in business with the deceased in his life time and who were inimical to this deponent not from any wrong he ever did them, but because he was familiar with transactions in which they had been jointly concerned, the exposure of which they justly dreaded.

And this deponent further saith that as he has been informed and verily believes James Fisk, the deceased, was a maker of more malice and wrongful, ignoring the public, contriving altogether with the Grand Jury of this Court empanelled in its December term and falsely and wickedly made a complaint against this deponent and one Helen Josephine Mansfield, for a conspiracy. That the said Grand Jury was, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes, largely composed of the personal friends of the deceased or those who were in the control of those friends, and that they are the same Grand Jury who found the indictment in question against this deponent. That, in the judgment of this deponent's counsel, even supposing them to be perfectly disinterested and impartial otherwise, after having been poisoned or prejudiced against this deponent by the false and calumnious statements of the deceased and his witnesses to sustain the unfounded and trumped up charge of conspiracy against him and the said Mansfield, they were not a proper body to pass upon the subject of the indictment in question.

And this deponent further saith that as he has been informed and verily believes, the manufactured complaint of conspiracy was concocted before the Grand Jury after the death of the said Fisk, and, as he charges and believes, with a view to prejudicing him under the present indictment, for homicide and depriving him of the testimony of the said Mansfield, if she should be used as witness in his behalf under the present indictment by disparaging or blackening her, so that he would not dare to resort to her as a witness. That among other witnesses before the Grand Jury in reference to this charge of conspiracy as this deponent has been informed and verily believes, appears the name of Mr. William Fullerton, who in the post-mortem proceedings before the Coroner's jury, appeared as or was assumed to be one of the private counsel against this deponent; that this deponent had previously employed Mr. Fullerton as a counsel in the life time of the deceased in litigations which arose between them and had paid him a counsel fee of $500, and that subsequently a demand was made upon this deponent by Mr. Fullerton for $3,000 additional for professional services, which claim this deponent refused to comply with or recognize, since which time Mr. Fullerton has been unfriendly to him, that on or about the 4th day of January, 1872, a summons and complaint were served upon this deponent in favor of Mr. Fullerton, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, marked schedule D; that the award spoken of in the complaint was only $10,000 altogether. That Mr. Fullerton is possessed of many valuable secrets of this deponent, through his relation of counsel to this deponent, growing out of or affecting the relations and transactions of the deceased and this deponent, and that notwithstanding this and the hostile attitude he has placed himself in in suing this deponent for an unjust claim, he has been, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes, actively engaged in supervising the proceedings leading to the indictment in question, and preparing the case for the prosecution thereunder. That this deponent can attach no other explanation to his appearing in the Grand Jury room as a pretended witness in the charge of conspiracy above referred to than the opportunity it gave him of exerting his influence and power as a counsel against him.

And this deponent further saith that, as he has been informed and verily believes, an indictment was preferred against him and the said Mansfield in this Court, upon the said manufactured charge and conspiracy, on or about the 20th instant.

And this deponent further saith that, as he has been informed and verily believes, and as he understands will appear by the minutes of the Grand Jury, no further witnesses or testimony were or was furnished to or taken before that body than to or before the Coroner's jury.

And this deponent further saith that, as he has been informed and verily believes, a Grand Jury for the county of New York was duly empanelled in the Court of General Sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New York, on November 6, 1871, that its sessions were, on November 29, 1871, continued by an order of Court to December 15, 1871, from which day they were similarly extended to December 30, 1871, from which day they were similarly extended to January 27, 1872.

That as this deponent has been informed and verily believes this Grand Jury were actually in session on January 1, 1872, the day the indictment in question was ordered against this deponent by the body claiming to be the Grand Jury of this Court.

That W. H. Morgan, whose name appears as a witness in the minutes of the Grand Jury in reference to the false charge of conspiracy hereto ore, as deponent is advised and believes, appear as counsel for said James Fisk, on a motion before Justice Brady, of the Supreme Court, on the 1st day of December, last past, and made an affidavit against this deponent, that subsequently the summons referred to in schedule "D," bearing the name of said Morgan as attorney for said Fullerton, was served on deponent.

E. S. STOKES.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1872.—AMBROSE MONETT, Notary Public, New York city.

Mr. JOHN MCKEON asked, at the conclusion of the reading of the affidavit, whether the District Attorney had any affidavits to offer in reply, and was answered by that gentleman that he had none.

Mr. MCKEON—We will then consider them uncontradicted.

Counsel went on to say that it was very sad that no denial could be made of the facts stated in the affidavit. He would ask the Court to quash this indictment on two grounds: that the act of 1870 regulating for the sitting of two Grand Juries was unconstitutional; and that even if it were not unconstitutional that the Court should, in its discretion, make an order to vacate the presentment for homicide, and send the case back to another Grand Jury sitting after February 1, 1872. The Grand Jury of the General Sessions could not, he said, give their attention to matters sent to them from the Police Justices without violating their oaths, as the order of the Legislature requires them to swear to one thing, and calls upon them to do exactly in opposition to that oath.

Counsel's argument went principally to the question of the unconstitutionality of the law of 1870 allowing two Grand Juries for the county of New York. It was a local act, and while appearing to regulate the session of a Grand Jury, in reality it confined the jurisdiction of a Court.

Judge Ingraham said—"There was a time when the General Sessions adjourned on the opening of the Oyer and Terminer and did not hold court during its session."

COUNSEL—The answer to that is, these are sensational times.

Judge INGRAHAM—I believe they are.

COUNSEL—And sensational law is the greatest evil that could exist in any community.

Counsel next spoke of his not being allowed to raise his voice on behalf of his client on the Coroner's inquest, and said that if he knew as much then as he had read during the last forty-eight hours he would have allowed himself to be transmitted to prison rather than have refrained from defending his client. The statute says that a prisoner has the right to be represented by counsel at any court of justice, and that was a court. He would now give notice that the next time he was employed to defend any man he would appear before the Coroner's jury, and would not be removed except by brute force. This measure he was determined to carry out at any hazard, and would abide by the event, no matter how far it might take him. The whole facts before the Grand Jury were garbled, a lawyer being introduced on it who had not even seen the body of the man on whom the inquest was held; the Coroner having transmitted the papers with such rapidity to the Grand Jury; that body being previously prejudiced, and private counsel of Stokes being rung in as witness, who could only speak as to facts which he learned from the prisoner himself, and further, as the only evidence before the Grand Jury was what was taken before the Coroner's jury without any new facts as to whether the deceased had been armed at the time or not, he would ask the Court to quash the indictment, and hoped it would take due consideration of the facts stated in the affidavit, and also of the fact that there was no denial of them.

Mr. MCKEON and Mr. BARTLETT both made a few remarks, after which the District Attorney commenced his argument by giving a statement in detail of the shooting and alluded to the case in the Yorkville Police Court. During this part of his address one of the opposing counsel objected to his going into this question, but Judge Garvin was allowed to proceed. He spoke of the attack made on Judge Fullerton, and asked Mr. Bartlett if the civil suit brought by him against Stokes had not been discontinued since the homicide.

COUNSEL—So much the worse.

Judge GARVIN—I am speaking to Mr. Bartlett, and if he does not answer I shall take it that it was discontinued.

After some further discussion on this point Mr. Bartlett said that rather than that he should be [illegible] that he desired to keep anything secret he would state that Mr. Fullerton had sent word that he would discontinue the suit.

Mr. MCKEON, interrupting the District Attorney, asked why he (the District Attorney) did not try Stokes on the indictment for conspiracy? He dared him to do it, for then this whole thing would come out. He could bring all the prostitutes that were examined before the Grand Jury. If he did not do it he would have it known publicly that the District Attorney had an indictment in his possession which he dared not bring forward for trial.

Judge INGRAHAM said that matter was immaterial.

Ex-Judge GARVIN then took up the thread of his argument regarding Mr. Fullerton's conduct. He was sure that his conduct was quite proper.

COUNSEL—There was an affidavit made some time ago by Mr. Stokes charging Fullerton with betraying his professional secrets.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY continuing spoke next on the legal question involved as to the constitutionality of the act of 1870. He saw nothing in it to make it unconstitutional. There was no reason, he said, that the matter should have been brought before the General Sessions Grand Jury rather than before the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He did not think the Court should quash the indictment. This concluded the brief address which the District Attorney considered necessary.

Counsel for the prisoner again addressed the Court, saying that all his learned adversary's remarks amounted to was that the prisoner was guilty and was not, therefore, entitled to any of the [illegible] forms generally granted to an accused prisoner. He might as well have gone to the windows and called upon the mob to come in and save all the trouble of a trial. He submitted to the Court that the District Attorney had little else in substance. After going over some other points of the argument, counsel in an excited manner and with great emphasis continued,

"I AM DOGGED DAY BY DAY

by detectives; my associates cannot speak to me without seeing some wretch near by, trying to hear our conversation. The other day, before the Coroner, two sneaks were caught listening, and were only saved from a thrashing by being in a court of justice. We have been besieged by scoundrels attempting to palm false evidence upon us, which we have rejected, knowing it to be untrue. And the prosecution will put forth evidence which will be false, not, however, knowingly. But there are certain secret influences at work which the District Attorney knows nothing of and which we have to guard against and prevent this unfortunate young man from being slaughtered by such contrivances." Counsel went on to say that Fullerton's influence could be seen all through. "And it was singular that he, above all others, should be so bitter in his enmity; with his experience in the courts of justice he ought not to be so cruel. I have seen him with moistened eyes looking for the mercy of his associates, and it does not become him to be so truculent now. The admissions made in the case show that the Grand Jury was prepared to indict with or without evidence, and we ask that he may go before a Grand Jury where proper inquiries will be made. It has come to my knowledge that

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT

which the deceased underwent accelerated, if it did not entirely bring about his death. There is another man now living in this city, wounded as was Colonel Fisk, who is living to-day. There can be no medical man found to swear that his wounds were necessarily fatal. We have testimony to show that the Coroner asked Colonel Fisk if he were armed, and he said, 'No, I never had that.'"

Mr. McKeon again spoke of the Yorkville Police Court examination, and made some remarks in regard to the deceased which seemed very much out of place and uncalled for. He spoke of Fisk as being in the centre of a band of assassins which he feared as he never did before in the course of his official career.

This closed the argument, and the papers were submitted and the Court adjourned until Thursday next, when Judge Ingraham will decide the motion to quash the indictment.

The doors of the court room were kept closed, and none of the spectators allowed to leave till after the exit of the prisoner with the officer who had him in charge.

THE NASSAU STREET HOMICIDE.

John Glass Dying—Costello Rearrested.

John Glass, who was so fearfully beaten by James Costello in McElroy's saloon on Nassau street on Sunday week, is dying. Cerebro-meningitis, the most dangerous symptom in the case, has set in, as was anticipated by the doctors, and all hope of his recovery has now been abandoned. He has been delirious since Saturday, and is suffering the most horrible pain. His wife never leaves his bedside, and the doctors are unremitting in their attendance upon him. Had his constitution not been of more than ordinary strength he would have long since succumbed, as his wounds are of a terrible nature. If he lives, which is now almost an impossibility, he will be disfigured for life, as his nose is slit open with a cut of the knife Costello used upon him. Yesterday morning, when Judge Dowling heard of the condition Glass was in, he sent Sergeant Quinn to rearrest Costello, who was admitted to bail. Costello was found in bed in his house, 92 Prospect street, Brooklyn. He said to Sergeant Quinn that he would not for $10,000 have Glass die, as he had no idea of killing him when he used the knife, which he had recourse to in self defence. He says the occurrence has been a most unfortunate one for him; he had just succeeded in gaining a position in which he could have realized a competency, and that now all his hopes are blasted. The people who dwell in the same house give him a high character as a harmless, inoffensive man, and are astonished that he should have become implicated in any transaction that would bring him into trouble. He has been committed to the Tombs to await the death or recovery of his victim.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

What the Saviour Knew About Himself and What Rev. Dr. Curry Knows About Him—Christ Not God Until He Was Thirty Years of Age.

One of the most interesting essays or lectures ever read or delivered before the Methodist Preachers' Association was that delivered yesterday, by their unanimous request, by the Rev. Dr. Curry. The Doctor has the reputation among his ministerial brethren of being a first rate analytical theologian, and his lecture yesterday was decidedly suggestive. It treated mainly of the character of Christ in reference to His humanity and His divinity—a subject which has been made so prominent recently by Mr. Beecher's "Life of Christ" and Mr. Hepworth's secession from the Unitarian fold for His sake. The Doctor gave utterance to some new and strange thoughts, which fell on the ears and hearts of a good many of his brethren with some little suddenness and surprise. Among other things he said he believed that

JESUS KNEW NOTHING ABSTRACTLY

about His own divinity until He was baptized by John in Jordan. Some have asserted that when the Saviour lay a babe in the manger He knew that He was the Almighty God, but the speaker did not believe it. Tradition also relates of Him that when making clay birds with other little boys He would make His fly while theirs remained immovable. But such a thing would be too degrading to the Saviour to believe.

This knowledge of his Messianic character came, too, not by intuition, but by revelation, and this revelation was made to Him when, at the baptism, the Spirit descended like a dove and abode upon Him. Satan knew Him then as the right man. He (the evil one) had been looking for Him before, but now had found Him and prepared his temptations with special reference to Christ's Messiahship. How did Satan come to tempt the Lord Jesus? By special or personal manifestation? While others may see a great deal of the supernatural in these temptations he (Curry) saw a great deal that was natural. And as boy or man up to this time there was no manifest difference between Him and other boys and men. It is said that this evil manifestation was spiritual, but in the Doctor's opinion it might have been psychological. The spiritual overcame the physical, as it sometimes does with believers in prayer. In dissecting the character of the temptations Dr. Curry saw

NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY IN THEM.

Jesus had been forty days without food, and upon recovering from His spiritual or psychological fatigue His first question would naturally be, where should He find food. The devil knew and Christ Himself knew that He could convert the stones into bread, and if He had done so to appease His own hunger it might have been excusable. He afterward fed multitudes with a few loaves and fishes, which was as great a miracle as this would have been. But in all His history there is no evidence that Christ ever wrought a miracle for His own benefit. He never sought or used his ecclesiastical office for selfish or secular purposes, as some of His followers do. (Murmurs, "That's so.") There is not a single instance where He used His divine power for Himself. This was Satan's first attempt to secularize religion. He never wrought a prodigy to gratify curiosity, though the second temptation, to throw Himself down from a pinnacle of the Temple or tower, would, no doubt, have secured His recognition as the Messiah among the Jews, who constantly clamored for a sign from Heaven. The third temptation—Satan taking Christ up to a high mountain—was manifestly a psychological one. There is no mountain from which all the kingdoms of the world can be seen, and some have declared that because the devil promised to give all these to Jesus if He would fall down and worship him, therefore the devil lied. But he did not lie, and he owns this world to-day almost as completely as he did 1,800 years ago. This was

SATAN'S LAST CARD,

and finding Jesus inflexible the devil went away vowing ceaseless hostility to Christ and His Church.

It is evident from these temptations that Christ was as liable to them and to sin as other men. But it does not follow, therefore, that God was trying experiments to undo by the second Adam the wrong-doing of the first Adam. On the contrary, they prove that God knew from the beginning that Jesus would successfully resist these temptations, and thus give an impulse and a power to all other men to resist and triumph over them, too.

THE RESULTS OF CHRIST'S EXPERIENCE

of these perils of service of the wicked one were briefly pointed out, and stress was laid upon the statement that "Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee," which was a divine exaltation of soul, a holy enthusiasm for the great work that was before Him.

The lecture occupied one hour and a half in its delivery and was listened to with profound attention. A sceptic might easily draw the inference from it that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself for not more than three of the thirty-three years of His life, and might, with good reason, reject His divinity. At its close a special committee reported resolutions in regard to the death of the Rev. A. C. Fields, a member of the New York Conference, which occurred ten days ago. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and entered on the minutes.

THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest at the City Hall in the case of Isaiah Lawrence, the colored man late of 172 Thompson street, who, on Friday last, was run over in Thompson street, near Prince, by car 12 of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, and almost instantly killed. Deceased rushed into the street suddenly, and in attempting to jump on the front platform of the car, without notifying the driver to stop, slipped and fell before the wheel, which passed over his head. The jury considered the occurrence accidental and such was their verdict.

WHO MURDERED PANORMO?

The Coroner Trying to Unravel the Mystery.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

What One of the Prisoners Says of Himself.

KUINZLER PROVES AN ALIBI.

The excitement over the murder of the music teacher, Panormo, would naturally have subsided to a great extent were it not for the numerous instances of crime of a similar character which have been perpetrated on the streets of Brooklyn every night since that shocking deed was committed. The anxious inquiry now is, who will be the next victim?

WHAT MILLER SAYS OF HIMSELF.

Miller says that on Tuesday night, at about ten minutes to ten o'clock he left a lager beer saloon on the corner of Myrtle avenue and Navy street, and proceeded at a quick pace to Park avenue. On reaching Park avenue he walked briskly toward Clermont avenue, where he lives. On reaching the corner of Park avenue and Oxford street he says he found Panormo staggering to his feet. With the aid of a man, whose name turns out to be Sherry, he took the wounded man to Marvin's drug store. Being in a great hurry to get home, instead of waiting with Panormo, as Marvin says, Miller alleges that he walked off. At first he affirmed that he reached his house without meeting anybody, but on being pressed he admitted that he met

A STRANGE MAN,

who hailed him by name and to whom he told the story of his finding Panormo. This strange man, whom Miller says he did not know, turns out to be an intimate friend, who ridicules the statement that Miller did not know him. Miller then went on to say that his wife was not at home when he got there. The next morning he went over on business to New York, returning about ten o'clock. He then proceeds to say that in the afternoon he went over to New York, with no definite purpose. At Barclay street he took the Eighth avenue cars. Getting off about Twenty-eighth street, he walked seven or eight blocks. He swears that he entered neither house nor barroom, and that he met nobody with whom he was acquainted. Returning in the evening from this extraordinary excursion he says he found his wife at home. After smoking a pipe, without telling his wife anything about Panormo's murder, he says he went to bed. His wife, however, says that after sitting silent for some time he said, "What a pity a man ever gets drunk." After a while he told her the story of his finding Panormo, offering no comment upon it.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest touching the assassination of Panormo was resumed before Coroner Jones and jury yesterday, and the following evidence elicited:—

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM SCOTT.

I knew Mr. Panormo, he taught me, he arrived at our house on Tuesday evening last at a quarter past nine, he gave me a lesson, and afterwards I asked him to play a march, which he did, he then took out a memorandum book and put my name down in it and left; I went as far as the gate with him, he did not tell me where he was going; I did not pay him any money that night, he did not show any either, I never saw him show any money, he always gave me my lessons at night; his time to be there was at half-past eight, when he left he went up towards Myrtle avenue, I saw no one in the neighborhood, he was alone.

EVIDENCE OF PROFESSOR NAVARRO.

I reside at 222 Duffield street; I am a professor of music; I entered a Myrtle avenue car on Tuesday evening last, I think it was a quarter past ten, the car was going toward Fulton street, I got on the car at Carlton avenue, I was acquainted with John B. Panormo by sight; I got on the car before he did, he was injured when he entered the car, he had blood on his face, I did not speak to him; one or two gentlemen crossed over to him, I saw him pay his fare, he did not seem to me to be very seriously injured; I am certain that he was not injured in the car, I got off at Jay street and left him in the car.

EVIDENCE OF HUGH RILEY.

I reside in Myrtle avenue, No. 323; I am employed in the Custom House stores, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., I was at the corner of Cumberland street and Park avenue, I should think it was about a quarter or twenty minutes past ten, I saw a man named Miller, it was a cold night, and he was walking quick; I said to Miller, "Halloo, what's your hurry?" he said, "I'm going home;" he then told me he had seen a man down at the corner all bleeding, I said "What corner?" he said at the corner of Oxford street and Park avenue; I said "What's the matter with him?" he said he didn't know, but that he was all bleeding when he came along; I said, "I guess I'll take a walk down there and see who it is;" I went down toward the drug store after bidding Miller good night who said he had to get up early in the morning to go to work; when I got to the corner of Oxford street and Park avenue I saw a man standing up bleeding, his face turned towards the drug store, there were three or four men with him when I went down, I asked of them what was the matter with him; they said they didn't know, I said, "Why don't you take him into the druggist's and get him dressed?" they went to the drug store with him, and the man shut the door right in his face and never offered to take him in, the wounded man asked where Myrtle avenue was and we told him, and he turned round and walked on about his business, he staggered at first, the night was cold and not very dark, there was a light in the drug store all the time; when I met Miller he did not seem at all agitated; before I saw Miller I saw two or three men walking off pretty lively on the other side of the street, I heard no one cry for help, I have never examined the sidewalk where he had been beaten either on that night or after, Miller did not tell me where he had been, except that he had come from down town; he was going home in the direction of Clermont avenue, where he lives. Miller is a nice fellow, I've known him for twelve years, and never knew him to insult anybody.

EVIDENCE OF MR. WASSERMAN.

Benoit Wasserman, being sworn, deposes and says:—I live at 358 Myrtle avenue, on Tuesday evening, January 23, I took a Myrtle avenue car at Carlton avenue, about two minutes to ten o'clock (I am not sure whether it was a Greenpoint car or not), in company with my sister; she entered the car, while I remained on the rear platform, on reaching Cumberland street, or just past the corner, the car stopped and a man entered and sat down alongside of a lady, who started at his appearance, which attracted my attention; I noticed that the man had a handkerchief to his face and that it was

COVERED WITH BLOOD;

saw the conductor approach him, whereupon the man felt in one pocket of his vest and took out one cent, then felt in the other pocket and took out money, which he handed the conductor, receiving no change in return; I then said to the conductor that he should not allow a man in that condition on the car, he said the regulations allowed any person on the car who acted properly; a gentleman came from the other side of the car and asked him how he had been hurt, he replied he was hurt by some one; on asking him where and by whom hurt, he could not speak; on arriving at Pineapple street he raised his finger and the conductor stopped the car, and the injured man stepped off without touching the hand rail to support him; the men who came from the end of the car were told by the injured man that he had lost his watch in the car, search was made by the man, but the watch was not found, the injured man was examining all his pockets and I thought he was delirious; I told the conductor that this might cause trouble, and if so I was willing to give my address, which I did; I rode to Nassau street and then my sister and myself went to Adams street, he told one of the passengers that he was hurt by some persons; I remember of a gentleman who I understand was Mr. Navarro, going in from the rear platform and speaking to the injured man; what he said or the answers I did not hear; on coming out again he said the injured man was a professor of music, giving his name and residence, saying also that he was a perfect gentleman, and not to put him off the car; I heard indistinctly from the man or the conductor that he (Navarro) had been attacked the same evening near Carlton avenue; also remember the conductor telling the injured man to go into a drug store; he said "No," he wished to go home, the injured was a very small man, did not think he weighed one hundred pounds; he had no overcoat on; he had black side whiskers and mustache; I did not notice him particularly till he sat down in the car; saw no one in the neighborhood of where he entered the car; my father was attacked by three men in front of his own house in Prince street, on the evening of the 18th, about a quarter past nine o'clock, and was robbed of $10, all he had in his possession; he was attacked on his own stoop; he is a professor of languages; Professor Navarro got on the car near Carlton avenue; he was not on when I took the car, but was when the injured man got on.

EVIDENCE OF HENRY BEHMANN.

Henry Behmann, sworn, said:—I reside at No. 314 Myrtle avenue, am a saloon keeper; was in my saloon all the evening on the 23d inst.; Mr. Miller was there; he left at ten minutes of ten; Miller lives in Clermont avenue; he sent me word last night to that effect, so that I could let his wife know; probably of his arrest; I have spoken to Miller since his arrest; I asked him about the trouble he had got into, and he said "Yes, I [illegible]"; I said, "Where were you going at that time of night?" he said, "I was going home;" the conversation was carried on in Raymond street jail, as his [illegible] the jailer took me by the arm and wouldn't allow me to speak to him any more; when Miller was in my saloon he had a gray coat on and a cap; [illegible]; I think Miller is a peddler, he owns a horse and wagon; I never saw Miller quarrel; he was as easy a man as ever; [illegible] when he left my place he went out alone.

EVIDENCE OF THE CONDUCTOR, CALVIN.

Samuel Calvin, sworn, said:—I live at the Greenpoint stables; am a conductor on the Greenpoint and Myrtle Avenue line; I ran a car on Tuesday, the 23d inst.; in the evening I remember a man who was bleeding coming on my car; on my way, nine minutes to ten trip from Greenpoint, coming to Fulton ferry, in Myrtle avenue, in the vicinity of Hudson and Cumberland streets, the car stopped, and a man got on; he [illegible]; [illegible] the car, the small man came near sitting upon her; the lady saw the man was bleeding and showed signs of fainting; there were between five and eight passengers on the car; I saw the man was bleeding; I [illegible] at the first drug store there was an [illegible] the gentleman to get off, and have his wounds dressed; he made [illegible] and the car went on; when I got to Carlton street he gave me a ten cent piece to pay his fare; when I got to [illegible] I stopped at a drug store on Fulton street, at the corner of Washington; as

THE PASSENGERS WERE EXCITED,

and thinking that he should have his wounds dressed there he would not get out and the car went on; as he said he [illegible] home to Pineapple street; just after the car started he commenced to feel in his pockets, and said he had lost his watch and chain in the car; I gave the passengers some matches and a search was made, but no watch was found; I told him he had not lost it in the car; I stopped the car at Pineapple street and he got out, considered by anybody; I went down to the Fulton ferry; I did not report the case because it did not happen on the road; some of the passengers asked the deceased how he was hurt, and he told them he was attacked by two men; he did not say where; I did not ask him where he had been hurt; there was no man sitting alongside of him at all from the time he got in until he got out; Mr. Navarro told me that he knew the injured man by reputation and that he moved in very respectable society.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES EVERETT.

James Everett was then sworn and said:—I live at No. 101 Fulton street; am a butcher; was on a Myrtle avenue car on Tuesday evening when deceased got on; he was [illegible]; when he came in the car he sat [illegible] and asked him to the car, [illegible] I asked who had hit him, and he said "A man;" he didn't say where, then I asked him where he got hit, and he didn't answer me, I said, "I suppose you've been in some liquor store;" he said, "No, I don't go to such places;" I got off the car at Lawrence street; I did not hear him say anything about losing his watch or having been robbed; don't know if the conductor stopped the car to let him get off at a drug store, and I thought the man had been on a spree.

EVIDENCE OF MARGARET STILL.

I reside at 257 Carlton avenue, I keep house there, on Tuesday evening last I was down at Mr. Kuinzler's, in Cumberland street, near Flushing avenue, I went there at a quarter to eight and left at half past ten, I am acquainted with Mr. Kuinzler's son, he was at home that evening, he was there from a quarter to eight until I left, and I left him there, I am certain he didn't go out while I was there.

Louisa Still was next sworn, and said:—I am a daughter of the last witness, and was with her at Mrs. Kuinzler's, I heard her testimony and corroborate every word of it.

William C. Kuinzler, sworn, said:—I live at No. — Cumberland street, am a blacksmith, on the evening of Tuesday, the 23d inst., I was not out of my house from eight o'clock until half past ten, the last two witnesses on the stand were at my house on that evening between those hours.

Coroner—I would state, gentlemen of the jury, that Mr. Kuinzler was not under arrest on any warrant of mine.

DR. SHEPARD

was then sworn:—I am a regularly educated physician and surgeon; have a diploma; reside in Willoughby street; I made a post-mortem examination on the body of John B. Panormo, at No. 108 Pineapple street, on the day following his death; I examined the body externally and found no injuries over the body or limbs; I found a scalp wound on the left side of the top of the head of about three inches and a half in length; this wound had been closed by the physician in attendance before death; one incised wound at the outer extremity of the upper eyelid was also found; on passing the probe through this opening I found the bones of the skull comminuted; I removed the scalp, and found no fracture beneath the scalp wound at the top of the head, but the bones beneath the little incised wound at the left brow, consisting of both tables of the scalp, were fractured and crushed in to depth of three-quarters of an inch at the greatest depression, the irregular diameter of this crushed surface was about two inches one way and four inches the other, the long diameter being from before backward; I dissected the upper lip, and found a fracture of the upper jawbone on the left side, at its attachment with the cartilage of the nose, the wound extended through the optical arch and crossed the face obliquely, fracturing the jawbone; this wound must have been inflicted with a single blow, and undoubtedly with the same instrument which inflicted the scalp wound at the top of the head, the resistance of the hat preventing the blow from producing a fracture beneath the scalp wound; I removed the top of the skull and found a clot of blood about four ounces in quantity, beneath the fractured bones, and pressing on the brain; in my opinion death resulted from compression of the brain, caused by the clot of blood, which was itself produced by the divided vessels at the fracture point, found the other organs of the body perfectly healthy; an unusual absence of organic lesions of any description; I think the wound was inflicted by a very heavy instrument an inch or inch and a half in width—probably an iron bar; the blow must have been inflicted with a good deal of violence; the wound on the top of the head was given first, and the other one when the victim was down.

At this point the Coroner adjourned the inquest until three o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Dr. Joseph Snyder testified that he was a practising physician and surgeon; was called to attend Mr. Panormo on the evening of the 23d inst.; found him seated on the sofa, his face covered with blood and bleeding profusely; examined the wound on the side of the head and found the skull fractured; I closed it up and arrested the bleeding and he then grew sick at the stomach; also detected a fracture of the skull at the temporal bone, when he vomited it seemed like hemorrhage of the lungs; there were symptoms of compression of the brain at the time; stayed with him until twelve o'clock, his statements after the injury were not to be relied upon except as to his pain; was called at six o'clock the next morning, when he was evidently suffering from compression of the brain; saw him again at ten o'clock, and then called Drs. Seaver and Crosby; he was entirely unconscious from six o'clock, and died soon after twelve o'clock on the 24th; he repeated three or four times that he had been wounded in the car and was struck by the man who sat next to him; told him he must have been mistaken.

WHERE PANORMO WAS FOUND.

Hugh Sherry, a machinist, testified that he found the deceased wounded and bleeding in Park avenue, about ten or twelve feet from Oxford street; the time was about ten minutes to ten, he was on the south side of the street; there was no one with him at the time, he was in the act of rising, and was on his knees, thought he was drunk, and was in the act of passing him, but seeing so much blood stopped, took him by the arms and said, "What have you been doing with yourself?" he was unable to speak distinctly, and I could not understand his reply; just then another man came along, and they took him over to the drug store, asked the druggist to see what he could do for the wounded man, and the druggist said he thought the man had been taking a little too much; he said we might find a policeman on Myrtle avenue, for

THEY NEVER SHOWED THEMSELVES ON PARK AVENUE.

went to the station house and was there told a policeman might be found about three blocks off, found one at Navy street and was told by him that the wounded man had just gone down on a Myrtle avenue car, then went home; the druggist did not examine the wounds or come within four feet, the wounded man tried to speak but only stammered, did not wear a light overcoat.

The Coroner stated at this point that he had exhausted his witnesses and would close the case, or adjourn it and wait for further developments if the jury desired. The jury were of the opinion they had better adjourn the case, and the Coroner accordingly adjourned it until Monday next.

THE DETECTIVES AT WORK.

It is true that the Brooklyn detectives have been thus far unable to come up with the murderer of Professor Panormo, but they have done the next best commendable thing in the premises and under the circumstances—i. e., they last evening arrested a boy for selling a New York paper containing an account of the tragedy. The prisoner, John Brady, was caught cleverly by Detectives Frustrout and Corwin while in the act of loudly bawling, "Extra. Full account of another horrible murder." The "other horrible murder" was a fraud, as the paper proved upon capture to contain simply the particulars concerning the robbery of a Mr. Hoyt. The prisoner was taken before the Sergeant of the Detective Squad, Harry Van Wagner, who lectured him in presence of several other secret service officials and then sent him to the station house to await examination.

Shall the Police Force Be Increased?

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held yesterday afternoon Alderman Ripley Ropes, of the Third ward, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Laws to report at the next session of the Board whether it is really expedient to increase the police force of the city, and if it is expedient he desired that the committee should report the number of the proposed increase. He desired that the Legislature should be petitioned to grant the Common Council the necessary power to add to the present force.

The President, Mr. Bergen, said that it was not necessary to petition the Legislature in the matter, as the powers of the Board were ample. On motion, the resolution of the gentleman of the Third ward was laid on the table.

DEATH OF ALBERT EAST.

Albert East, the friend of Panormo, who shot himself through the head at his boarding house, corner of Pineapple and Fulton streets, on Sunday last, died from his wounds in the "accident ward" of the Brooklyn City Hospital between four and five o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner will hold the inquest over the body to-day.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN BROOKLYN.

One Citizen Shot and Another Knocked Senseless with a Slung-Shot.

It would seem as if the streets of Brooklyn were swarming with highwaymen, for scarcely a night passes but some citizen is waylaid and robbed. The boldness with which these men go about their work is pretty conclusive evidence that they have no particular dread of the police, for they call upon men to stand and deliver their property on the most public thoroughfares in the city, or sneak up behind them and smash in their skulls, as in the case of poor Panormo, the musician. At half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday night one of those daring thieves accosted Mr. Walter T. Hoyt, of 90 Middagh street, as he was passing the corner of Henry and Middagh street on his way home. The villain boldly approached Mr. Hoyt and in the most audacious manner

DEMANDED TO KNOW THE TIME,

at the same time laying his hand upon his shoulder. Mr. Hoyt knocked his hand from his shoulder and told the thief he had no watch. The thief then raised a revolver he had in his hand and discharged it at Mr. Hoyt, who, divining his act, threw up his left arm, and received the ball about four inches above the wrist. Mr. Hoyt cried "Murder," and the would-be assassin fled down the street as fast as he could go. Dr. Kissam was called in and dressed Mr. Hoyt's wound and a description was then given to the police of the second precinct of his assailant. It was that of a tall man with a slouch hat and wearing a long mustache. A man of this description was shortly after found in the neighborhood, in the person of a Deputy Sheriff named William Raynor. This man was taken before Mr. Hoyt and partially identified by him as the person who shot him. He was arrested by Roundsman Phelan and Sergeant Dunn, of the Second precinct. The accused was taken before Justice Walsh, but was liberated on his own recognizance.

KNOCKED SENSELESS WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

On Sunday night Mr. [illegible] Van den Houten, aged about fifty years, of 148 Prospect street, was returning home from a meeting of the [illegible] of which he is treasurer—at the [illegible] o'clock, when he was attacked from behind in Prospect street, within three doors of [illegible] street, and received a severe blow on the head with a slung shot. Before he had a chance to look around for his assailants he received another terrible blow, which felled him to the sidewalk. He cried out,

"FOR GOD'S SAKE DON'T MURDER ME,

you must have got the wrong man." The ruffian, [illegible], his knee on the poor man's heart and commenced feeling from one pocket to another in search of his valuables. All the victim can remember after this is that the ruffian pulled the ball of the slung shot [illegible] in his victim's mouth to prevent his crying out for help, and struck him another murderous blow on the side of the head, which made him unconscious. It would appear that the miscreant heard steps approaching or was frightened away by some means, for on recovering his senses Mr. Van den Houten found his watch and money still in his possession. The disappointment at being interrupted made the brute wreak give his bleeding victim one more blow. Terribly bleeding and weakened by the loss of blood, which flowed so profusely as to drip from his clothing, Mr. Van den Houten reached home, after falling three times, although made a most unrecognizable, and probably marked for the rest of his life. The fact of his being Treasurer of the above named society of Hollanders, and the probability of the yearly payments of the members coming in at this time, it is presumed led to the assault, which was nearly the cause of his death.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At seven o'clock on Saturday night Mr. Henry Washburn, a well known citizen, residing in Henry street, was returning to his home from New York. After crossing the ferry he walked up Fulton street toward Henry street in a leisurely way, never thinking for a moment the danger which was awaiting him. Just as he got near the corner of Henry street he was approached by four suspicious looking men, who had just left a neighboring liquor saloon. At first Mr. Washburn paid no attention, but as they came closer to him he saw a system in their method and mode of coming which boded no good to him. He had a heavy loaded cane with him, and he prepared himself for the expected attack by shortening his hold on it. The fellows struck him, but he defended himself with his cane and they fled.

DICK TURPIN IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklynites are at present forcibly reminded of "ye olden times" when Dick Turpin and Claude Duval were wont to infest the suburbs of London, stop the mail coaches and private conveyances and demand of the passengers their "money or their life." Still another daring highway robbery is reported within the limits of the City of Churches. About eight o'clock last evening the police of the Ninth sub-precinct report two sturdy ruffians accosted Mr. Lewis McLaughlin, a collector for Harrison & Bros., corner of Washington avenue and Pacific street, as the latter was seated in a light wagon driving along Atlantic avenue, near Clove Road, who ordered him to stop. At the same moment one of the men seized the reins and the other demanded his money. Fearful of the consequences should he refuse them, McLaughlin handed them all the money he had—$3 18.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

Political Conventions, 1872.

NATIONAL.

Republican, Philadelphia—June 5.
Liberal Republican, Cincinnati—May 1.

STATE, ETC.

Connecticut, Democratic—February 6.
Ohio Labor Reform—February 14.
Indiana Republican—February 22.
Missouri, Republican—February 22.
Ohio Temperance—February 22.
Pennsylvania Republican—April 10.
Florida, Republican—April 10.
Texas, Republican—June 11.

The Missouri Liberal Movement.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 26.]

The Missouri liberals opened the Presidential campaign on Wednesday with a shout and a charge. They do not go back nor stand still; they move straight upon the enemy's works. They discern, as if by instinct, who is their foe, and their fire converges directly upon him. Their artillery is trained upon the White House and the Congressional majority, and they do not even attempt to conceal the fact that they aim at nothing short of the defeat of the administration party and the overthrow of the unrepublican and undemocratic policy of force which that party maintains.

The Massachusetts Temperance Men on a High Horse.

The temperance movement in Massachusetts is becoming more and more intensified. At the late State Temperance Convention resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature to restore the prohibitory law of 1867, with amendments; making the implements of a liquor store containing liquor *prima facie* evidence of guilt; excluding liquor dealers as other criminals from the jury box; securing the right to challenge liquor drinkers from the jury at discretion; making the punishment for unlawful sales thirty days' imprisonment for the first offence, sixty days for the second, and so on, doubling the time of imprisonment for each and every succeeding offence, abolishing the Liquor Commission and leaving the State police under the control of the Governor, as formerly; making every person who unlawfully sells or gives away liquor responsible for damage arising therefrom.

Delegates to the Republican National Convention.

It is asserted that it is not altogether certain as yet whether the Connecticut delegation to the Republican National Convention are unanimously in favor of the renomination of General Grant. The Albany *Express* doubts it. The delegates are not instructed as to how they shall vote, and some of them are well known as strong anti-Grant men.

The Georgia delegates were instructed to favor the renomination of General Grant, the State Executive Committee kindly assuming the whole responsibility of choosing and instructing the delegates. On this subject the Savannah *Republican* (democratic) says:—

It seems hard, though, to get the delegation to stick as the committee made it. Wimpey has declined the appointment from the Sixth district because he does not live in it, and Judge Lochrane, not liking the company he has been placed in, will likely follow suit. Blodgett, too, having attained to sufficient unenviable notoriety, also declines, and Whitely goes in his place, beating Akerman 19 to 1. Somebody else, it is said, then retired in order to give the ex Attorney General another chance, but when put to a vote a colored "man and brother" beat him just three to one. What the complexion of the delegation will be in June next it is impossible to say. Perhaps it will have evaporated entirely, as the Farrow wing is moving with all power to upset the recent action of the Executive Committee and secure the appointment of delegates by a regular convention of the party.

Democratic Movements in Washington.

[Washington (Jan. 29) correspondence of the Boston Post—democratic.]

The democrats in Congress having decided by a large majority last week that it would be better to postpone definite action upon political subjects until probably some time in February, in order that they might have the benefit of the further development of the plans of the republican leaders for consideration the minority of that democratic caucus, believing that the delay will be injurious, and that immediate action should be had by some democratic organization, including representatives from all parts of the United States, have prevailed upon the National Democratic Resident Congressional Committee to hold a meeting on Tuesday next for a general consultation upon the situation. This organization is composed of members of Congress and prominent democratic citizens of Washington. The general sentiment of democrats in Congress is yet opposed to organized action, and they are encouraged to persist in this stand for a few weeks longer by the information received here that throughout the West and Northwest there is a movement going on among the conservative republicans to secure the adoption of a platform in its features resembling that of the Missouri conservative republicans, adopted some days ago.

The New York Custom House.

[From the Boston Advertiser—republican—Jan. 29.]

The developments in the Custom House examination at New York cannot be regarded otherwise than with sincere regret by the true friends of the administration, and they indicate clearly the duty of appointing as Collector a citizen whose high standing would amount to a guarantee that every abuse will immediately be reformed. * * * The strain put upon our institutions by the corruption in municipal bodies and in public and other posts, which have been lately developed, must be corrected at all hazards, or they will prevail to an extent which will jeopard the safety of free government. Happily the confidence in the President is not seriously impaired by what has occurred at New York, but it would be unsafe to suppose that it may not be if it continue.

The Indignity to Fred Douglass.

From the Providence Journal (rep.), Jan. 29.

Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill or something like it, we must think, is demanded by the low-lived insolence to which colored people who have risen above the common level of their race in culture and refinement are so frequently subjected. Instances are constantly occurring in which black men and women are denied the equal privileges to which mere money can procure admission for all other people. Mr. Frederick Douglass, on his return last spring from St. Domingo, though attached to the Commission of the United States, was not suffered to sit at the table with the cabin passengers on board a Potomac steamer. He has lately been subjected to a similar indignity at a Western hotel. Colored men less conspicuous than he, but of equally respectable characters, are constantly compelled to undergo all sorts of unseemly annoyances in different parts of the country solely because of their color. If equal citizenship is anything more than an empty name in this country these things ought to be stopped; and if they can be stopped in no other way it may well be done by an act of Congress passed specially for the purpose.

Miscellaneous.

The republicans of Buffalo have renominated Alexander Brush for Mayor.

The German-American Reunion and Reform Association of Cincinnati promises to co-operate heartily with the Missouri liberal republican movement.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock Mr. E. F. Robinson, United States Assessor, was leaving his residence for the day, at Ridgewood, Bergen county, N. J., when he saw the naked corpse of a man lying on his lawn. Assistance was sent for, and, on searching the clothing of the man, which was lying by his side, it was found that the name of the deceased was Fredrick York, that he was born in Copenhagen and was a United States soldier. There were also checks for baggage belonging to him lying at the Erie Railroad offices. From the papers it would appear he had been discharged from Fort Wayne. Further inquiries [illegible] showed that he had been in Ridgewood [illegible] day and that he has relatives [illegible] in New York. It is supposed that the man was insane.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 30

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GABRIEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT—A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONALDI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, No. 728 Broadway.—LES BRIGANDS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—ON HAND.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—WILL HATLEY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—NEW YORK IN 1871.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st., between 6th and 7th ave.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 638 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 52 Fifth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 30, 1872.

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THE COLD SNAP which is now upon us is a touch from the Russian winter they are enjoying on the snow-covered Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. These westerly winds, in a mild form, tell us how it is on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska.

BLACKBURN, THE CHILICOTHE MURDERER, has escaped with his life, after a long and patient trial, and every argument in his favor has been completely exhausted, leaving the facts plain and unmistakable that he took his mistress (Lovell) to a lonely spot, and, after giving her poisoned wine, left her to die. The law of Ohio would doubtless warrant a more terrible fate, but it is some consolation to know that he has not been allowed to escape altogether on that inevitable plea, "insanity."

"THE HERALD ON THE NILE" is the caption of a letter from the HERALD's correspondent now pursuing his course into the interior of Africa. The departure from Cairo and the preparations to push into the interior are described in the communication referred to, and which is published on another page. The Viceroy, with his characteristic enterprise, not only affords every facility for the undertaking, but munificently aids it, well knowing that the results likely to accrue will redound to the advantage of Egypt and add to the general information of mankind regarding the interior of Africa.

The State Legislature and the Prospects of the Session—The Humbug of Political Reform.

The Legislature of the State of New York has now been in session four weeks, and all the business it has perfected can be summed up in two bills—the one authorizing the city of New York to raise the amount necessary to meet her immediate financial necessities without going to protest; the other to create a temporary Board of Audit and Apportionment in New York on a principle that is very likely to meet the obstruction of an Executive veto. Few persons conversant with the ordinary process of legislation shared in the delusion of the impracticable reformers who believed that the assembling of our representatives at the State Capitol was to be the signal for the immediate inauguration of a millennium of official honesty and purity; yet every one had a right to suppose that a Legislature elected on a direct reform issue, and in which the republican party had secured a three-fourths majority, would at least have set earnestly at work upon some of those reformatory measures that were advocated so loudly and promised so liberally by the republican organs before election. It is true that the question of reform is so curiously embarrassed by its professed champions that a legislator might well be puzzled what course to pursue. The political factions, eager to secure some advantage for themselves out of the late wonderful revolution at the ballot box, view the duty of the apostles of official regeneration in very different lights from their several standpoints. The Conklingites in this city can see no virtue in any measure that does not root out of official existence John Cochrane, Van Nort, Hank Smith, Manierre and all who are supposed to cling to the fortunes of Senator Fenton; while the Fentonites are not satisfied with any movement that is calculated to advance the interests or increase the power of the friends of Senator Conkling. The force of the majority is thus frittered away piecemeal, for the squabbles of these spoils-hunting cliques extend all over the State. In the matter of inquiries into past misdeeds the same divergence of opinions exists. A Fenton organ is virtuously indignant at the discovery that the Clerk of the Senate has received four thousand dollars from an Albany printing firm as a sort of percentage for "proof reading" or some other service, and calls loudly for an investigation into Senator James Wood's banking transactions with the "Boss," both the Clerk and the Senator being what is known as Conkling men. The Conkling organs, *per contra*, are innocently ignorant of any official misconduct on the part of these worthies, but are equally persistent in demanding the investigation of every Fenton partisan who has ever been suspected of taking a bribe for his vote. It is the old story over again: investigate, expose and reform every party except our own party, and every party man except ourselves. The politicians can discover no corruption among their own friends, but are all the more sensitive to the failings of their opponents.

When the reform agitation was at fever heat, the HERALD warned the people of New York that the object of the political wire-pullers who had taken the management of the movement in hand was rather to accomplish a party purpose than to promote the public good, and the result justified the prediction. But for the action of the Grand Jury of the General Sessions there would not have been a pretence, after the election, of bringing the parties implicated in the city frauds to justice, and the end of the turmoil would have been the customary dickerings and bargainings for the future division of the spoils. We now, in like manner, place on record the further prediction that the present State Legislature will prove faithless to all its professions of reform, and will be found at its close to have been as venal as any of its predecessors. From the first moment of its meeting the lobby has been as bold in its approaches to members as it ever was when the money of the Tammany and Erie Rings was poured almost openly into the pockets of Senators and Assemblymen. The organization of the Assembly, it is true, was carried against the undisguised wishes of the lobby by the vigorous efforts of the federal office-holders and the influence of the Republican Central Committee; but as there are wheels within wheels so there are rings within rings, and it now turns out, through the developments of the enormous printing swindles and kindred jobs at Albany, that as many lobby agencies were at work to secure the result as were engaged in the fruitless endeavor to defeat it. Ex-Speaker Alvord, beaten in the canvass for his old position, has since proved his superior strength upon the floor, and Speaker Smith has been left in a minority. It is not difficult to see how this reversal has been brought about. There are now two powers at work at the State Capitol, the Erie Ring and the Canal Ring—the latter one of the most effective and dangerous combinations ever perfected—to control the legislation of the present session. The object of both is a negative one—to prevent any hostile legislation. Like the Confederates in the days of the rebellion, they both desire to be let alone. The one holds in its hands the property of the stockholders of a large and important corporation and enriches itself at the expense of its victims, the other boldly robs the State of millions annually, and, through its money and its agents, controls the conventions of both political parties and insures the nomination of State officers who are bound to continue its lease of power and aid it in plundering the people. These rings have combined their forces for mutual protection, and, with the democratic minority, hold a majority of both branches of the Legislature. They stood by Mr. Alvord in his fight against the Speaker on the Audit and Apportionment bill, and they will stand by him not only to prevent any encroachment on their own privileges, but in any bargain that may eventually be made in the matter of our city charter. Their money will be used, if necessary, to retain the position they now hold, and the probability is that their influence will protect all against whom any charges are pending or may hereafter be made. Their sympathies are naturally with the Alvord phalanx, and they are opposed upon principle to holding public officers to accountability for their acts.

In the midst of all this personal intrigue the factional divisions in the republican party have hitherto held a secondary rank, although they have been purposely dragged into the contest, and must soon occupy a prominent position in the legislative battles. At present it appears certain that the friends of Senator Fenton—the administration "outs"—have a minority of the Assembly, while the Senate is apparently pretty evenly divided. It must be remembered, however, that a majority of the Senators are more or less interested, directly or indirectly, in the federal offices, either through the New York Custom House, the Washington departments or the Internal Revenue Bureau, and are unwilling to quarrel with their own bread and butter or with that of their relatives and friends, until they discover a fair chance of bettering themselves in the operation. Put squarely to a vote, without any selfish considerations, and there is little doubt that a majority of the Senate, if not opposed to Grant's renomination, would be found hostile to the return of Roscoe Conkling to the United States Senate. But the influences we have mentioned are sufficiently strong to hold them in the traces until after the Republican National Convention shall have concluded its work, when they will fall in enthusiastically under the Grant banner, provided it shall be unfurled for another campaign. Whether they will be found equally ready to support the flowery young orator of Oneida for another term is more doubtful. He is not popular in the State, and treachery is already at work in the ranks of his supposed adherents. General John H. Ketcham, of Dutchess, at present Congressman from the Twelfth district, is ambitious of Senatorial honors, and will unquestionably bring his military record and his personal popularity into the field against Senator Conkling at the proper time. The prominent position accorded to the State Senator from the General's county on the standing committees at Albany was designed to aid such a movement. But these intrigues belong to the future, and the bone of contention at the State Capitol between the "ins" and the "outs" will at present be the control of republican local organization in the city of New York. Upon this really depends the control of the conventions and the nominations of the party, and upon this depends, also, the important question of the federal spoils in this city. The Conkling-Murphy faction, with the Committee of Seventy and Comptroller Green at their backs, are striving to obtain power at the next charter election and such a share of the municipal patronage as will give them the upper hand of their opponents and enable them to secure the advantages they have gained through the weight of the federal offices. The Fenton-Greeley organization, on the other hand, seeks, by a combination with the Alvord forces and the Erie and Canal Rings at Albany, to consummate such a bargain as will leave our municipal matters without much personal change, and give them, through Van Nort in the Department of Public Works, with increased powers, and Hank Smith in the Police Commission, the strength to rally against the Custom House and re-establish their old organization in the city and their old power in the State conventions. Upon these issues the future struggle over the city charter will turn, and, from present appearances, we are inclined to believe that the Fenton side will come the best out of the fight. This cannot affect the renomination of General Grant for the Presidency, but it can and will affect the question so important to these squabbling politicians, of the distribution of the federal pap for the next four years. In the meantime, all this snarling and fighting and bargaining and dickering among the factions, rings and lobbyists will open the eyes of the people to the fraud and humbug of political reform.

The British War Against the Looshais in India—Sharp Fighting and Losses on Both Sides.

By telegram from Bombay we learn that the British army expedition, which was lately organized in and sent forth from Cachar against the insurgent Looshais, has met and engaged the enemy. The attack, which was made last Friday, was sharp, and, for the moment, effectual, but not decisive, on behalf of the English. The Looshais suffered severely, according to our telegram report, and the English had four men killed and others wounded. General Bourchier, who commands Queen Victoria's forces, sustained personal injuries. This war against the Looshais is a very serious undertaking, and will constitute quite an event in Anglo-Indian history. The entire line of the north-western frontier of the empire is already agitated by reason of the preparations which were made for the campaign. It will become still more deeply inflamed as the news of the progress of the struggle reaches the inhabitants; and if, by any chance, the Cross of St. George should be lowered in the field it would require Napier of Magdala himself, with all his Abyssinian experiences, to restore order and uphold the authority of the Crown.

Fully impressed with this same conviction the English authorities have gone about their work of army muster and column advance carefully, slowly, methodically and with almost every possible contingency estimated and provided for, from great guns to the field telegraph. This great fact is made patent by the record, with which we specially illustrate our news despatch from Bombay. There is little doubt but that British "pluck" will triumph in the end, and that the warlike Looshais will be "civilized" eventually, as have been all the Asiatics of military propensities from Tippoo Saib to Akbar-Khan and Runjeet-Sing. The Looshai country will be "opened" to military marches, education and commerce as were the Khyber Pass and the Valley of the Punjaub.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION from Congress is now in New Orleans at work on the rumpus between the Warmoth and the Carter factions of the Legislature there. From present indications it is possible that before long a similar investigation will be needed among our reformers at Albany.

HE DON'T KNOW.—Mr. Tweed said yesterday, "I don't know whether I shall go up to Albany to-day or to-morrow." Who, then, can settle this question for him, when he don't know how it is himself?

Congress Yesterday—The Question of Final Adjournment—The Apportionment and Other Bills.

The Senate concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the 29th of May next came up in the House yesterday, and gave rise to an animated discussion, in which it was charged by the one side, and virtually admitted by the other, that it was a republican party movement, and that its success would be equivalent to a declaration that none of the great measures of financial relief or of pacification which are demanded by the people, without regard to party or to section, shall have attention at this session. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, professed that he called it up only for the purpose of having an expression of the will of the House upon it, and was indifferent as to what the decision should be. Without taking any decided stand, he leaned evidently towards its adoption, and even resisted the motion made by Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, to refer it to his own committee—the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, argued lustily in favor of its adoption, and made it in some sense a party question; but Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed it quite as resolutely, on the ground that it would be impossible within the time proposed to dispose of the necessary measures of legislation. In this position they were backed by Messrs. Brooks and Cox, of this city, and by Messrs. Kerr and Holman, of Indiana. The result was the defeat of the proposition, at least for the present, by its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, according to Mr. Farnsworth's motion. The vote was 129 to 77, all the democrats and revenue reformers voting for the reference. While Mr. Dawes was willing enough that the House should take the responsibility of the adjournment, he will be careful about his committee assuming that responsibility.

In the mass of propositions introduced in the House yesterday was a bill, for which Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, stands sponsor, giving the suffrage to women; one coming from Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, for the acquisition by the government of Independence Hall and square, in Philadelphia; and one offered by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, for the recognition of belligerent rights in the Cuban revolutionists. Mr. Voorhees tried to have it passed under a suspension of the rules, which required a majority of two-thirds; but he failed to get even a simple majority for it, the vote being 73 to 109, and then it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, together with a resolution offered by Mr. Brooks, of New York, for the interposition of the people of the United States in the pacification of Cuba and Mexico.

The old red sand stone—not that with which the name of Hugh Miller is identified, but that with which President Grant's name has been so much associated—was brought up again yesterday in the House by a resolution offered by Mr. Getz, of Pennsylvania, and adopted by the House, directing an inquiry as to the why and wherefore of the use of the Seneca stone in the foundations of the new State Department building in Washington, contrary to the orders of the joint Committee on Public Buildings.

An effort was made by Mr. Garfield to recall from the Senate a bill, which passed the House last week almost unnoticed, dating back pensions to the time of the discharge or death of the soldier—a bill which, it is stated by the Commissioner of Pensions, will take $36,000,000 out of the Treasury, of which a large proportion will go to enrich a horde of thieving claim agents. Mr. Garfield failed to carry his point; but he can secure his object fully as well by inducing the Senate to reject the bill or not to act upon it.

The only matter of public interest in the Senate was the Apportionment bill, if indeed anybody outside of Congress cares anything about it. The proposed amendment reducing the number of Representatives from 283 to 243 was rejected, and the bill was passed substantially as it came from the House.

STOKES, THE ASSASSIN OF FISK, was brought up yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham. Upon District Attorney Garvin stating his readiness to proceed with the case the counsel for the prisoner moved to quash the indictment, upon the ground of informality and undue haste, and the alleged "outrageous" conduct of Judge Fullerton in helping the Grand Jury to form the indictment. Much wordiness and sparring were indulged in, and the scene was drawn to a close with the announcement by the Court that on Thursday next he would decide on the motion to quash. The natty prisoner was taken back to his cell in the Tombs.

CINCINNATI IS BECOMING ALMOST AS GOOD A PLACE for "notions" as the Athens of America. An "embryo clergyman" has been detected in the former place in purloining books from the public library for the purpose, as he alleges, of preparing his sermons, being too poor to purchase the works. Here is an opportunity for the exercise of the philanthropy of the Presbyterian "Sustentation" Commissioners.

BROOKLYN, the "City of Churches," is becoming the city of burglars, highwaymen and midnight murderers. They have parsons enough in Brooklyn; but they want more policemen. In the absence of needful protection from the authorities honest citizens and strangers in Brooklyn, who have to be out after dark, will act wisely in providing the ways and means to protect themselves.

AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE MOVE.—The alleged attempt of United States Attorney Bates to have all the Mormon prisoners, of whatever crime accused, liberated on a reasonable amount of bail. Perhaps Attorney General Williams can explain, as such action would not be taken without his permission.

THE INTERNATIONAL IN BOHEMIA is, according to German reports, making considerable headway in that country. It has lately been discovered that its ramifications are very extensive there. The present condition of Bohemia renders it a very fit residence for the Internationalists.

The Anti-Grant Republican Convention and Other Presidential Movements.

The Missouri anti-Grant republicans, who hold the balance of power in that State, have called a national anti-Grant or "liberal republican" convention, to meet in Cincinnati on the 6th of May, to take such action in reference to the approaching Presidential contest "as may be deemed expedient." The real objects of this movement, however, are:—First, to ascertain the strength of the anti-Grant republicans outside of Missouri; and, secondly, if disclosed to be sufficient to justify the nomination of a ticket which will secure the support of the democratic party, the object is to nominate such ticket, on a sort of free trade, general amnesty and flexible State rights platform. The subsoil philosopher of Chappaqua thinks, too, that this convention "may prove a *fiasco*," or that "it may name the next President;" and that it will name the successful man unless General Grant shall turn meantime the cold shoulder upon Senator Conkling and freely admit Mr. Fenton, Mr. Greeley and their outside friends to the flesh pots and marrow bones of the Custom House.

But this view of the question is the contracted view of the mere spoilsman, and does not cover the ground; and yet outside of Missouri, we suspect, there are very few anti-Grant republicans who are not disappointed office-seekers. Nor have we had, so far, any movements in behalf of this Cincinnati convention outside of Missouri. There is, to be sure, time enough in the interval to May to get up delegations to Cincinnati from every State; but as outside of Missouri these anti-Grant republicans desire first to see the upshot of the regular party convention at Philadelphia, we fear that the Cincinnati concern will not be illuminated to any great extent by the light of their countenances. So we judge from all the lights before us; but if in the interval to May we find General Coxe for Ohio, and Colonel McClure for Pennsylvania, and Mr. Scovel for New Jersey, and Messrs. Fenton and Greeley for New York, and Mr. Bowles for Connecticut, and Mr. Sumner for Massachusetts, and so on, each heading a considerable delegation of anti-Grant republicans, bound for Cincinnati, then we shall know that there is something in the wind.

From present appearances, however, the Cincinnati convention will be a fizzle, like the Independent Conservative Tyler Baltimore Convention of 1844, and the Cleveland Anti-Lincoln Republican Convention of 1864, and the Andy Johnson Philadelphia New Party Convention of 1866, and, without doing much, it will, probably, adjourn to meet again at the same time and place with the regular democratic convention. And, as every man who goes to this Cincinnati council of republican soreheads will be taking a new departure, it is probable that, except the Missouri out-and-outers, most of them will stay at home until they can make a pretty clear calculation as to which will be the safe side, on the principle that—

While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return.

But in advance of this Cincinnati New Party Convention there will be two others, and they are to come off at Columbus, Ohio, next month. We allude to the National Convention of the Labor Reformers and that of the Temperance Reformers. Each of these parties may nominate a Presidential ticket, or they may combine upon a joint stock labor and temperance reform ticket. The probabilities, however, are in favor of a ticket from each of these new parties, because, as we have seen in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, your labor reformer, as the rule, looks upon your cold water doctors with much of the contempt of an old line democrat. In any event these Columbus reform conventions of February may somewhat disturb the calculations of the politicians on all sides, and with these and two or three other Presidential parties in the field General Grant will have a fight as interesting as that of General Jackson, of 1832, against national republicans and anti-Masons and Southern Nullifiers, and most likely with the same general results.

THE HERALD AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS are a theme of appreciative comment with the journals of Europe as well as America. The official Vienna *Gazette*, among others, publishes an extract from the correspondence of the HERALD expedition in search of Livingstone, and contrasts the liberal spirit which prompted this great enterprise with the lukewarmness of the British government on the subject. Comments like these we take to be the expression of a just tribute rendered to American thought, American liberality and American enterprise, of which the HERALD is the national exponent, and which place it under the obligation of being the foremost pilot of progress everywhere—at home and in the most distant, secluded and uncivilized lands.

GOLD 110.—Gold touched 110 yesterday under a reaction from the depression excited earlier in the winter by the prospective refunding of six hundred millions of the public debt. Gold was run down out of all proportion to everything else, so much so that cotton is now a great deal higher in New York than in Liverpool. Speculators have taken advantage of Mr. Boutwell's undue haste to bring the currency to a specie basis and are now manipulating the gold market to help this reaction. Gold, being merchandise, must be the dearest merchandise in the country, or it will go abroad to pay our debts. If Mr. Boutwell makes it cheap it becomes the readiest article to send abroad.

THE LIBERAL POLICY LOOKING UP.—The Missouri *Republican* is quite exultant over the Missouri liberals in opening the Presidential campaign as they have just done. It rejoices that there is no standstill policy, no going back, but a move straightforward upon the enemy's works. How does this agree with the passive policy?

A GOOD MOVE.—Mr. Whittlorne, of Tennessee, wants Congress to pass a bill substituting legal tenders for the present national bank notes. This is one of the most sensible movements made in Washington this winter. Do away with the national banks, make the currency of the country uniform and save twenty million dollars annually.

GENERAL BUTLER has introduced a bill in Congress providing for woman suffrage. He evidently means to run again for Governor of Massachusetts.

Count De Chambord to the French People—Divine Right Against Cæsarism and Anarchy.

Count de Chambord has addressed the French people in a manifesto. He claims the throne of the nation, and bases his claim on the elevated hereditary assumption of the divine right of legitimate kings. He does not temporize with the revolutionary democracy of France, but on the contrary repudiates its principle. He has carefully conserved the monarchical idea during forty years, and now asks an opportunity for its reassertion. Count de Chambord has, as our readers are aware, issued many manifestoes of a similar import during the years of his exile from the Tuileries. The paper which we notice in the HERALD to-day appears to have somewhat more point and vim than its precursors. "Time presses," says the Count, "and alliances and reorganizations are urgent." And again, "Cæsarism and anarchy threaten France, because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles." These latter sentences appear significant; the very last is, perhaps, too true. What does the Count mean by "alliances?" Are they merely alliances of personal friends; or are they sacred pledges of the sympathy of sovereigns, who also believe in the efficacy of unction by the Divine Right chrism? "Cæsarism or anarchy?" This is really well put, and judiciously, perhaps, for the cause of Chambord. France is pressed terribly by the imperious demands of the German Treasury for that war indemnity money. Here is a danger of Cæsarism and Teutonism combined. Then Bonaparte remains quietly at Chiselhurst, and in communication with his friends in France. Here is Cæsarism in the person of the man of the *coup d'état* and the historian of Cæsar. Count de Chambord sees thus an opportunity. He has seized it, and so presents to France a clean ticket, inscribed, "For divine right, restoration and a King," and no "scratching" of the paper permitted. Where will the Count find his General Monck?

The Audit and Apportionment Bill—Will the Governor Sign It?

It is said to be very questionable whether the bill passed last week by the State Legislature, creating a Board of Audit and Apportionment for the city and county of New York, will receive the Governor's assent. Governor Hoffman objects on principle to the creation of a Board of Apportionment and Audit possessing the power to pay away the public money and to regulate the expenditures of the city departments from which the executive and legislative branches of the city government—officers elected by the people—are altogether excluded. When the measure was before the Assembly we urged the propriety of making the President of the Board of Aldermen—a stanch republican and a genuine reformer—a member of the new temporary Board of Audit and Apportionment, and the House inserted John Cochrane's name in the bill. The Senate thought proper to strike it out, leaving the Board to be composed of the Comptroller, the President of the Department of Public Parks and the President of the Department of Public Works. This appeared to be peculiarly unfortunate, insomuch as it left upon a Board of Apportionment, composed of three members, two Commissioners of the Department of Parks (Messrs. Stebbins and Green), and while the fairness and integrity of both these gentlemen are unquestioned, it seemed objectionable that a single department of the city government should have this preponderating influence in such a Board. No reason was given for excluding from the bill the name of the President of the Board of Aldermen, but rumor attributed it to a concession to the anti-Fenton members of the Senate—a poor plea for botching and defacing legislation in a reform Legislature.

The Governor is, however, urged to sign the bill on the plea that an emergency exists which it is necessary to meet at once, and that as the measure is only a temporary one the principle he is understood to insist upon can for the moment be set aside. It is true that many contractors and employés of the city and county are still without the money that has been due to them for many months; but will they be paid when the signature of Governor Hoffman has been affixed to the bill and it has become a law? It is stated that some four million dollars have already been advanced to the Comptroller to pay off such claims as he desired to settle, and that the amount he asked for in the bill granting him extraordinary powers was mainly to repay these loans to the banks and trust companies from which he had received them. If this statement be correct it could not have been the intention of the Comptroller to pay many other of the city creditors, and he may yet refuse to do so. The bill as eventually passed by both houses of the State Legislature requires the concurrence of all the three members of the Board of Audit before a single claim can be paid, and thus enables a single member to obstruct all action—a curious way to meet a pressing emergency. It would at least have been far more satisfactory if the Comptroller had submitted to the Legislature a plain statement of the city finances before demanding any legislation on the subject. At present the usual annual statement is wanting, and the Legislature and the people are without any light as to our exact financial condition. Whether the bill receives the sanction of the Governor or is returned with his veto, the people would like to know exactly how much money has been loaned to the Comptroller by banks and trust companies, and how much is owing to employés, laborers and contractors who have honestly performed their obligations to the city.

THE EPIDEMIC OF MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The public has been shocked of late with almost daily occurrences in different parts of the country of murders or suicides and some of them under the most mysterious and unaccountable circumstances. In this city and the immediate neighborhood there has been lately an unusual number of these horrors. People wonder at the strange fatality that has come upon us, and endeavor to find a cause. Why, they ask, is it that so many fearful deeds of blood follow in quick succession just now? The cause is in the general demoralization of society, undoubtedly; but such events occur sometimes like accidents by railroads, and in

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other ways more frequently at one period than another. Then the morbid feeling and curiosity excited in the minds of weak, insane or partially insane people by the report of one bloody horror are apt to lead to others. Crime, too, is often fed by crime. A murder or suicide is likely to prove suggestive, particularly if much talked about, to criminals, monomaniacs, weak minded or insane persons. Let us hope the list of these horrors is closed, and that we shall not have the painful duty to keep recording them.

Our European Correspondence.

The letters of the HERALD's correspondents from the four principal capitals of Europe, which we publish on another page of this morning's issue, contain many points of interest for the information of the general reader. As might have been expected, the HERALD's expedition into Africa in quest of Dr. Livingstone has had the effect of stirring up the Britishers, and now they manifest a desire to undertake a mission with the object of penetrating Africa in search of the great traveller. The Royal Geographical Society has the matter in hand, and private subscriptions are desired to hasten forward the enterprise. The example of the HERALD has touched English national pride, and this is one of the results. In our Paris letter we have a very full explanation of the defeat of Victor Hugo, and how it was effected, in the late elections. The opponent of the great novelist, it will be remembered, was M. Vautrain, a radical as pronounced as Victor Hugo himself; but he had President Thiers on his side, and that influence conduced largely, if not wholly, to Vautrain's success. The gain really amounts to nothing for the government beyond the fact that it was publicly known that Thiers favored the latter candidate and was successful in his partiality. Bismarck's recent note concerning German retaliation on France does not appear to give satisfaction to his imperial master. Bitter as was the feeling with which it was received in France, and severe as were the expressions it contained, the Kaiser was not pleased with it. In fact, he considers Bismarck's treatment of France altogether too lenient. The part which the imperial Chancellor has had to play all through the Franco-German difficulty has been of such a character as required care, coupled with boldness, in its treatment, and there is little doubt that uninterested spectators will not coincide with the Kaiser's opinion of Bismarck's policy. Opinions have been variously expressed on the present relations between the French republic and the German empire, and many of them consider that severity rather than leniency has been the distinguishing trait of Prince Bismarck's course.

The festive season at the date of our St. Petersburg correspondence was fairly inaugurated in Russia. The political survey of the nation contained in that correspondence will give a clear insight into the progress which the great empire of Northern Europe is making in all directions.

Personal Intelligence.

General Robert L. Banks and Mrs. and Miss Hoffman arrived from Albany at the Clarendon Hotel last evening.

Ex-Congressman D. R. McCarthy, of Syracuse, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman W. R. Roberts has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Admiral C. S. Boggs, of the United States Navy, has taken quarters at the Glenham Hotel.

General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

George W. Miller, of Albany, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Robert H. Froyn, of Albany, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Guy C. Underwood, of Boston, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Underwood is the Superintendent of the Boston reformatory institutions.

Rev. D. Thompson, of Japan, is sojourning at Earle's Hotel.

Mr. K. Soogiwoora, of Japan, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Soogiwoora has been in Europe for some time on a diplomatic mission, but he has been ordered to this city to await the arrival of and to join the Japanese Embassy.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of highest barometer, which on Sunday night extended from Texas to Missouri and Nebraska, has moved east and northeastward into the Ohio valley. Fresh westerly winds, with clear weather and rising barometer prevail on the East Atlantic coast. Northwest winds in the Middle and Southern States. Brisk southwesterly winds, with cloudy weather, continue on the lower lakes, with occasional snow from New York to Michigan and Indiana. Clear weather has prevailed very generally throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States east of Louisiana. The temperature has very generally fallen since Sunday from Michigan to Alabama and eastward, and is quite low, with a northwest hurricane on Mount Washington.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably fall on Tuesday from Texas to Mississippi with rising temperature, northeast winds and threatening weather; northerly winds with cold pleasant weather continue south and east of the Ohio valley; rising barometer and fresh winds from the northwest and southwest continue from the Upper Mississippi River eastward to the Atlantic; cloudy weather and light snow continue without material change on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated other than the strong westerly gales off the Middle and East Atlantic coast.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—7 P. M.

Snow fell last night at Grand Haven, Mich.; Montreal, Canada; Virginia City, M. T., and Saugeen, Canada. Brisk westerly winds were reported from Buffalo, N. Y.; Cairo, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn. A heavy southwesterly gale was reported from Rochester, N. Y., the velocity reaching fifty-one miles an hour. The temperature at Fort Benton, Montana, was 19 degrees below zero, having risen 20 degrees since morning. Snow was reported this morning from Buffalo, N. Y.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Saugeen, Canada, and was also reported from Oswego, N. Y. A heavy northwest gale prevailed upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., with a temperature of twelve degrees below zero.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	22	28	3 P. M.	[illegible]	18
6 A. M.	24	19	6 P. M.	34	18
9 A. M.	27	[illegible]	9 P. M.	32	16
12 M.	[illegible]	11	12 P. M.	31	15

Average temperature yesterday........ 15¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 29¾

The Weather in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1872.

There are three inches of snow here to-day. The weather to-night is intensely cold, with the wind blowing a gale from the west.

INDIA.

Progress of the British War Against the Looshai Insurgents.

Severe Fighting Between the Anglo-Indian Expeditionary Force and the Natives.

General Bourchier Wounded—Military Tactics and the Mode of Battle—The English Muster and Advance—Miles of Telegraph Wire Taken Along—Bourchier's Uniform and Staff.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29, 1872.

The British expedition under General Bourchier, which is operating against the Looshais, on the northeastern frontier of India, attacked a force of the latter on Friday last and inflicted considerable loss upon them.

The expedition also suffered some loss, having four men killed and a few wounded.

General Bourchier himself received slight injuries.

The Scene of Conflict.

Advices from Cachar, India, the scene of the British army expeditionary muster, dated in the early days of December, 1871, speak of the Looshai country, which the British were about to invade, in the following words:—The Looshai country is as much a *terra incognita* as Abyssinia; as wild as and more densely wooded than New Zealand, and as pestilent as Bhutan. I hope that the success which followed us in Abyssinia, *le duce Magdala*, may not fail us here, the same leader having planned the operations; and that the disasters of New Zealand and Bhutan may have no parallel. The Looshais are not likely to emulate the Maoris, who fought their tomahawks against English bayonets; and in Bhutan it was pestilence and famine rather than the Bhuteas that did battle against us.

ENGLISH COMMISSARIAT CARE.

Warning has been taken from the events of our two former campaigns in that "devil's country," Bhutan. Each English soldier has been supplied with a good-sized waterproof sheet, two of which joined together by the eyelet holes, with which they are furnished, can be made into a tent *d'abri*, after the French fashion, sufficiently large to hold three or four men, the sheet of the third man forming a waterproof floor. The coolies have also been supplied with large sheets in the proportion of one to four men. This will have the best effect in keeping the men in health and spirits; for nothing damps the ardor of men on army service more than heavy rain, and heavy rain is to be expected about Christmas.

COOLIE ALLIES AND CONTINUED PREPARATIONS.

Cachar is all alive with the bustle of preparation for a smart British campaign.

The Forty-fourth Assam light infantry has arrived, coming up the river in boats from Sylhet.

Several detachments of coolies have come in, looking well and fit for work, most of the men being well set up, powerful fellows, capable of carrying with ease the very moderate load assigned to them. It cannot be said that government has erred on the side of economy in not attempting to overload these men. Instead of foot-sore, weary, overloaded wretches eager to get away and ready to drop from fatigue, they will have a body of active men, so lightly laden that their day's work will be as nothing to what they are accustomed to at home. It will be done with cheerfulness and alacrity, and the chance is that not a man will break down. This in the end will prove to be real economy, and the transport service ought to go on smoothly and pleasantly.

It is intended that as much as possible of the heavy stores, reserve provisions and ammunition shall be sent up the river by boat to Mynadhur, the British frontier outpost; and from thence—if depth of water and the Looshais permit—to Tipai Mookh, where the advanced English depot is to be established in the first instance. Warlike spirits among the European officers predict that they shall find this post strongly stockaded and stoutly defended; but "the wish" is probably "father to the thought," and people who know, or profess to know, the Looshais, think such an event extremely unlikely. Indeed, rumors are current that the frontier villages are already deserted, and that the people are taking refuge in the jungles, either from fear or a more safe system of fighting.

THE EUROPEAN ADVANCE.

A written despatch, dated at a point still near to the scene of battle—in the last hours of the month of December—reports:—The left or Cachar column, under General Bourchier, appears to have had the roughest work. Towards Mynadhur the track was beset with the thickest jungle. The elephants could not move until the Goorkhas had cleared the way. The police corps are placed under the General, and so disposed throughout the district as to prevent a surprise. Mr. Edgar, the Commissioner, sent messages to a friendly Looshai chief, but could get no answer.

General Brownlow, with the right or Chittagong column, had pushed on beyond Demagiri Falls to the Syloo country, and would probably turn to the northwest to unite with General Bourchier.

The only trouble appears to have been the loss of coolies by cholera, for which the Bengal government is held responsible, 800 having been embarked, without medical oversight, on two river flats, unsuited for the accommodation of more than half the number.

BOURCHIER'S UNIFORM IN THE FIELD.

General Bourchier and the officers of his staff were photographed in all the glories of spiked helmets and brass bands some time since in Cachar, but now all these brave adornments have been ruthlessly packed away until their return and Spartan simplicity is the order of the day. A neat costume of Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers made of brown canvas, with yellow leather seams and innumerable pockets, the waist encircled by a plain brown belt stuck full of pistols and daggers, is now the correct thing: it is chaste in the extreme and combines in one garment a little of Fra Diavolo with a strong touch of the English coalheaver.

Add to this a close-cropped head and a stubbly chin and there stands the typical officer of the British Looshai Field Force.

THE TELEGRAPH.

At present a telegraph line as far as Tipai Mookh only has been decided upon; but the field party is provided with thirty additional miles of light wire, and it is to be hoped that a full line of field telegraph will be found practicable. People unacquainted with these districts will hardly appreciate the difficulties that have had to be encountered in obtaining boats, coolies and transport and telegraphs generally.

THE COST.

The original estimate of £100,000 as the cost of the English expedition has already grown into one of £200,000 or £250,000.

SPAIN.

Quiet Restored in Madrid and the Provinces—The Cabinet Almost Unchanged.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 29, 1872.

The capital and provinces of Spain are now quiet. The only immediate change in the Ministry will probably be the withdrawal of Señor Garaindes.

RUSSIA.

Earthquake Shock and Destruction of a Town—Many Lives Lost by the Disaster.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29, 1872.

Intelligence was received here to-day of the total destruction yesterday, by an earthquake, of Schamachi, a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia.

From the few details received of this terrible disaster it is learned that the shocks were very protracted and that many lives—the number is not stated—were lost.

LIBERIA.

President Roberts' Inauguration in Office.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1872.

Mr. Roberts was inaugurated as President of the Republic of Liberia on New Year's Day.

FRANCE.

Manifesto of Count de Chambord to the French Nation.

Divine Right Pleaded Against Revolutionary Democracy—The King Cannot Acknowledge the Republic—The German Indemnity a Hard but Solid Fact.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 29, 1872.

A manifesto has been issued by the Count de Chambord to the French people.

The Count claims, as of yore, the right divine, and says:—"I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Cæsarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses and alliances and reorganizations are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am the legitimate King."

THE GERMAN INDEMNITY AND A NEW LOAN.

The committee of patrons of the movement for raising subscriptions to pay the German indemnity have to-day announced their preference for a national loan of four milliards of francs.

AN UNSPORTSMANLIKE MOTION AND ITS REJECTION.

A motion was submitted at last evening's meeting of the Paris Jockey Club for the exclusion of all Germans, but was rejected.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims Question as It May Present in Geneva—Popular Canvass of the American Position in the Conference—The Effect on 'Change—John Bright on the Political Question.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Alabama claims and their consideration before the Geneva Board of Arbitration are the themes uppermost in the English journals.

Apprehension is expressed as to the character and amount of the American demands; and the uneasiness is reflected on 'Change, where it has a depressing influence on American securities.

JOHN BRIGHT'S PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.

At a meeting of the electors of Birmingham last night a letter was read from the Hon. John Bright, in which he expresses the hope that he will be able to attend a portion of the forthcoming session of Parliament. He also advises efforts "to decrease the expenditures of the government."

COLLIERS ON STRIKE AND DANGER OF RIOT.

A large number of colliers have struck work, and disturbances are apprehended at Blaenavan.

The military are under arms.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Four thousand nine hundred and fifty bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

THE GRAND DUKE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Grand Duke and suite crossed the river about five o'clock this evening and took their special train for Louisville. No demonstration was made at their departure. The Duke will reach Louisville at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Alexis' Visit to Memphis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1872.

The *Times* and *Chronicle* have a special despatch from Memphis which says that the Grand Duke Alexis has accepted an invitation to visit Memphis, and will arrive there on Friday next, leaving the day following for New Orleans.

CALIFORNIA.

The Japanese About to Visit Washington and the East—Governor Ito Boasts of His Knowledge of English and Its Application in Writing Out His Recent Speech.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Japanese Embassy start East on a special train Wednesday morning. They will remain a day or two at Sacramento, visit the silver mines at Virginia City, Nev., and will then start for Salt Lake City, leaving there for Omaha as soon as the Union Pacific Railroad is declared open.

Governor Ito states that his speech delivered at the banquet last week was written wholly by himself and without assistance from anybody, American or Japanese.

The blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad is seriously affecting the business of San Francisco.

TEXAS.

Governor Davis and the Secretary of State Indicted.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 29, 1872.

A special despatch to the *News* from Austin reports that the United States Grand Jury has found true bills against Governor Davis and Secretary of State Newcomb on account of irregularities in the late election.

Fire in Jefferson.

JEFFERSON, Texas, Jan. 29, 1872.

A fire to-day occurred in Needham's agriculture warehouse, destroying a square of buildings on the south side of Dallas street, next to the steamboat landing. The office of the Jefferson *Times* was destroyed. The loss by the fire is estimated at $100,000; insurance $16,000. L. L. Bloomingdale was killed by the falling walls.

THE LOUISIANA SQUABBLE.

Commencement of the Congressional Investigation—A Colored Carterite Examined.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Congressional Committee commenced their investigation this morning in the United States Court room, in the Custom House building. Governor Warmoth, having been previously consulted, stated that he had no objection to the committee using the court room. If the Governor had objected the committee would have met elsewhere. Only one witness was examined, J. Henri Burch, a colored Carterite. His statement took a wide range. The object of the committee seems to be to hear a general statement from one member of each faction, in order to arrive at the points that require their attention. The statement telegraphed hence on the 11th inst. as to how the Legislature is made up, citing the Wheyland case, covers Burch's statement to-day regarding some half dozen members. Burch will be called to-morrow.

SOUTHERN COAST DEFENCES.

Gunnery Experiments at Fort Monroe—New Apparatus Ordered by the Ordnance Department.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 29, 1872.

The experiments on the fifteen-inch gun carriage chassis have been temporarily suspended, on account of the breaking of one of the steel piston rods during the second day's firing. New ones of wrought iron, and of a larger size, will be substituted, when the experiments will be resumed. The Ordnance Department has received orders to manufacture, at their machine shops, eight or ten large gun carriages for the Southern sea coast, and work upon them will begin without delay.

BLOWN FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Mr. David Bell, a resident of Flushing, and an attaché of the Custom House, was blown from a train on the Flushing and North Side Railroad, yesterday morning and seriously injured. While the train was passing over the meadows, Mr. Bell in attempting to pass from one car to another, was caught by the wind, which blew a gale, and hurled some twenty feet to the frozen ground beneath. He was taken up in an insensible condition and conveyed to his home.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Jan. 29, 1872.

A mass meeting of Roman Catholics resident in this city was held in the Cathedral on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of expressing their opinions regarding the new School act, and to adopt measures to support their own schools. Fully five thousand persons were present. The Bishop presided.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Evening Session in the Legislature.

The Audit Bill Not Yet in the Hands of the Governor.

TOM FIELDS AND THE COMPTROLLER

Resolutions Calling for a Financial Statement from Mr. Green.

Trustees of Savings Banks To Be Held Responsible for Deposits.

An Investigation To Be Held in the Case of the President of the Pacific Mail Company.

A Warning to Players of the Sawdust Counterfeit Game.

ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1872.

There was barely a quorum in the Assembly and only seventeen Senators present in the Senate this evening, but few of the country members being on hand when the two Houses were called to order. As a natural consequence the business transacted was of no great importance and the proceedings throughout exceedingly dull. The only bill introduced of any moment was by Mr. Husted, making it a felony for anybody to indulge in

THE SAWDUST COUNTERFEIT GAME,

by which so many innocent countrymen are daily victimized. The bill provides that if any sharper palms off on any persons what he pretends are "good imitations" of currency notes or United States or any other coin, and gets caught at the trick, he must, on conviction of the little trick, go to Sing Sing for a term not exceeding four years. The bill does not state whether or not the counterfeits shall be good or bad, which is rather rough on the "dealer." On the contrary, the sawduster who indulges in the business is to be considered guilty, even though the counterfeit should be a mere caricature of one of the genuine stamps.

The petition of Layman for an investigation into the conduct of the President of

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

way of speculation with the stock of the company is rather a startling one. He claims that he has 500 shares of the stock, and has, therefore, a right to grumble at what he calls an outrage. He says Mr. Stockwell loans the funds of the company to brokers to enable them to speculate with the stock of the company, and this to the extent of millions of dollars. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, on motion of Mr. Morton, were empowered to make an investigation and to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Oakley introduced a bill making every trustee of a savings bank personally responsible for the moneys deposited in the bank. In case the bank refuse to pay a depositor on demand the latter can sue the trustees. The bill also provides that every trustee must hold real estate to the value of at least ten thousand dollars, free of all encumbrance. Fields' resolutions, and the resolution relating to the committee to frame a bill to prevent fraud at elections, will be found in the proceedings.

It was rumored to-night that the Governor had vetoed

THE AUDIT BILL.

The fact is that through the old fogy way business is being done this year by the Engrossing Committee the bill has only just been engrossed. It has, therefore, not yet reached the Governor; it will be sent to him to-morrow.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Subsequently it was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Lewis presented a bill to repeal section 1, of chapter 534, of the laws of 1855. It repeals the laws which forfeits a canal boat and cargo in case the captain takes on more cargo than his manifest calls for.

Mr. J. WOOD presented a bill to amend the charter of the Real Estate Trust Company of the city of New York. It virtually authorizes this company to repeal the usury law.

The bill relative to mortgages on personal property and the bill to authorize the Union House to hold additional real estate were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Assembly met this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Several remonstrances were presented against legislative interference with the Erie Railway Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENNETT—To amend the act increasing the number of Judges in Brooklyn City Court.

By Mr. G. D. LORD—Authorizing the city of Rochester to pay off the bonds for the Free Academy; also to pay the Arsenal bonds of the same city; also to legalize the Chicago Fire Relief bonds issued by the same city.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Making the trustees of savings banks personally liable when owners of real estate.

By Mr. HUSTED—Regulating the action of the trustees of charitable and religious associations.

Also to punish persons using imitations of currency.

By Mr. MORTON—To authorize the appointment of attendants and messengers in the Supreme Court of Kings county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FIELDS offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the city and county of New York report to this House in writing, within fifteen days, as follows:—

First—The amount of money refunded, within ten years last past, on account of the illegality or error in the

LEVYING OR LAYING OF ASSESSMENTS

for public improvements in said city; whether the same were levied for street openings, or the regulating, grading and paving of streets or sidewalks, or by reason of any omission or defect in any proceedings taken for the purpose of acquiring title to any land in said city for public purposes.

Second—Whether said moneys have been refunded or repaid after final judgment or after suit had been commenced and before final judgment and the names of the attorneys who prosecuted said suits against said city.

Third.—The name of the person or persons to whom said moneys have been paid, and if paid on power of attorney or under assignment, then the name of such attorneys or assignees; the amount of assessments uncollected, the collection of which has been suspended by reason of irregularity or error in the laying or levying of the same, and whether the question of the regularity of laying or assessing the same is or is not now in litigation; also the names of the attorneys against the city in all suits now pending where the question of the regularity of laying or levying any assessment is involved.

Resolved, That to facilitate the said Comptroller in presenting to this House the above information the Counsel of the Corporation of the city of New York is hereby required to present to the said Comptroller all facts and information in his office relating to the matters referred to above, upon a written application of said Comptroller for the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk forward a copy of these resolutions to the Comptroller of the city and county of New York and to the Corporation Counsel of said city.

PACIFIC MAIL.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Committee on Commerce and Navigation were empowered to send for persons and papers on the investigation of the charges of unlawful practices on the part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr MORTON moved that, whereas it is alleged there have been fraud and corruption at elections, and that improper influences and appliances have been and are used with legislators, therefore resolved, that a select committee of five investigate the matter, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time by bill or otherwise.

The resolution giving rise to debate, it was laid over.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

Mr. SMYTH called up his resolution calling upon the Governor for information relating to certain bills purporting to have been sent to him with causes in them which never passed the House.

Mr. HUSTED called attention to the fact that Mr. Jacobs, now absent, desired to offer an amendment to this resolution, and it was laid on the table again.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The bill requiring hotel keepers in New York to report the death of any one outside of their families dying in their hotels, within twenty-four hours after death, to the Public Administrator, also requiring [illegible] to make similar reports after the conclusion of inquests, and to turn over the property in their keeping to the Public Administrator, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing the Buffalo Common Council to issue bonds to pay for the supply of water was ordered to a third reading.

The bill increasing the number of trustees of the Midnight Mission in New York was also ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

THE CHICAGO ALDERMEN

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1872.

Alderman M. S. Bailey, charged with offering to receive money from William Goggin for his influence in securing the purchase, by the city, of a school lot, was to-day tried and acquitted in the Criminal Court.

The case of Alderman Montgomery was postponed until to-morrow morning.

Mayor Medill has vetoed the resolution of the Council to permit the completion of half finished frame buildings in the fire limits.

THE DERBY PRISONER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29, 1872.

The trial of Mrs. Sherman, the Derby prisoner, on the docket for to-morrow morning, has been postponed till Wednesday, February 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

Stadt Theatre—"Ivanhoe."

The third week of the Fabbri German Opera season was signalized last night by the first production in this country of Marschner's opera of "Ivanhoe; or, the Templar and the Jewess." The composer, who was one of the shining lights of Germany in the beginning of this century, being born in 1795, is unknown in this country. He was a contemporary of Weber and is known in Europe mainly through his three best operas, "The Vampire," "Hans Heiling" and "Ivanhoe." The last mentioned opera, judging from the performance last night, is a work of remarkable merit. Although the librettist has made sad havoc of Scott's beautiful romance, the music of the distinguished German composer is brilliant, melodious, well sustained, and, strange to say, in a popular vein. No more taking music for the rank and file of an operatic audience can be presented on the stage. The story, as might be expected, gives an unlimited scope for *mise en scène* and appointments in which, of course, the Stadt theatre is sadly deficient. The cast was the following:—Cedric, Mr. Zschiche; Ivanhoe, Mr. Bernhard; Beaumanoir, Mr. Weinlich; Brian de-Bois-Guilbert, Mr. Muller; Maurice de Bracy, Mr. Dickol; Richard Cœur de Lion, Mr. William Formes; Wamba, Mr. Habelmann; Locksley, Mr. Wagner; Friar Tuck, Mr. Carl Formes; Isaac, of York, Mr. Hütter; Rowena, Mlle. Rosetti; Rebecca, Mme. Ines Fabbri. The performance, in a musical point of view, was deserving of high praise, and reflected credit on the conductor, Professor Mulder, Mme. Fabbri, Messrs. Muller and Formes and the chorus. The opera is particularly strong in the choral department, and is only marred by the introduction of dialogue in the first act. There is no doubt of its success at the Academy in an Italian form, if brought out with the requisite *mise en scène* and a strong cast. The best solo in it is "Proud England," sung by the tenor who undertakes the *rôle* of Ivanhoe. The opera will be repeated on Wednesday, when we trust that many of the defects of last night's performance will be remedied. It is an extremely difficult work to present in a style calculated to satisfy critical demands.

Olympic Theatre.

"Humpty Dumpty," which is as variable as the wind and as changeable as a woman, was subject to another alteration last night. Madame Martens and the mischievous Gretchen introduced a new attraction—the Savoyard scene—which gave a spice of their quality as opéra bouffe artistes. It was received with enthusiasm and encored. The Wilson Brothers, too, were fairly entitled to the hearty plaudits which rewarded their acts. Regarding the other features of this extraordinary performance so much has already been said of them that little remains to be added. "Humpty Dumpty" was played last night for the one hundred and seventy-eighth time, and Mr. Fox has, altogether, appeared as Humpty eight hundred and seventy-six times. Should Mr. Fox, who intends to introduce "Humpty Dumpty" to the British playgoers at no late day, meet with that success which the extraordinary run of the piece here warrants the belief that he will, it will be a long time ere the New York stage can boast of so palpable a hit as has been made by this American pantomime.

Bowery Theatre.

The rise or fall of the thermometer was a matter of perfect indifference to the patrons of the Bowery Theatre, since, despite the snappish character of the weather, the establishment was last evening crowded to the doors. "Through by Daylight, or New York in Slices"—the latter portion of the title being doubtless suggested on the "divvy" principle—was the great attraction of the evening. That interesting production, however, was preceded by the "Husband at Sight," by the admirable representation of which some of the young gentlemen aloft obtained some first class "wrinkles" in connection with their future matrimonial arrangements. "Through by Daylight" was disposed of before dawn, and afforded a considerable amount of gratification to the enraptured assemblage. All the professions and trades had very theatrical interpreters, and some exciting scenes were introduced. It is enough to add that although the ruffian of the piece was for a time successful he finally came to the wall, as all bad characters should. Everybody was delighted at this sudden termination of existence, and on looking at the foot of the bill the audience found that Manager Freligh announced the engagement of the Sisters Denin, whose career at the Bowery will be followed by the presentation of "Buffalo Bill, King of the Border Men." A hunt on the stage will prove a rousing sensation.

Union Square Theatre.

The attractions at this establishment were exceedingly varied last evening and contributed to the enjoyment of a comparatively large audience, for, the night being anything but propitious, few of the theatres were numerously attended. All the elements of a first class variety show were presented, including some excellent comic singing, character dances and several very humorous sketches. The minstrel, the light comedian, terpsichorean artists and caricaturists had admirable representatives, and the audience seemed delighted with the innumerable variety of entertainments given. Joyousness, however, had a brief stay of proceedings during Mr. Pope's recitation of "The Dying Soldier." The chill caused by the theatrical collapse of the warrior in an arm chair having been effectually removed by subsequent doses of merriment the audience felt in the best of humor and the dead marine was forgotten. Altogether the entertainment afforded much satisfaction. Novelty was the great feature of the programme, and it was accordingly appreciated. The pantomime entitled "Tot" brought the performance to a close.

The Moore Benefit.

On Wednesday afternoon a dramatic performance will be given at Niblo's Garden, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late William A. Moore, whose name has been so long and favorably identified with the American stage. Mr. Moore was business manager for William Niblo for thirteen years, and for Barney Williams during the period of his management of the Broadway Theatre. The attractions offered for the benefit are of a very high order, as may be seen from the following:—"Medea" will be interpreted by Miss Matilda Heron, Bijou Heron, Miss Julia Oliver, Miss Susie Goodwin, Mr. John H. Jack and Harry Meimer; Quartet Act, San Francisco Minstrels, Messrs. Newcomb, Gibbons, Kennedy and Cheever; Song—"How Sad All Nature"—Fanchette, Miss Emma Howson; Recitation, Mr. Arthur Matthison, "A Sea Story," composed by Arthur Matthison; Song, "The Fine Old English Gentleman," Mr. Mark Smith; Black Crook Selections—The Majiltons, St. Felix Parisienne Infant Ballet Troupe, Professor Schmidt's Pupils, Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals; Cornet Solo, Mr. Levy; Act from the "Long Strike"—scene, Moneypenny's lodgings—scene, the telegraph office—by Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Flora Clayton, Master Hearn; Song and dance, Messrs. Morrison and Emerson, Dan Bryant's Minstrels: Third act of "Marie Stuart," Mr. A. H. Davenport and Miss Burnside; Comic song, Mr. Foster.

The sterling worth of Mr. Moore, his important services in the cause of the drama and the pressing necessities of his family should bring forth the warmest response on the part of the New York public, for whom the deceased manager labored long and faithfully.

THE FIREMEN'S BALL.

It is well to revive in memory the occurrences of former years if they can be made the occasion of mirth. And such a revival is bettered if the joyousness of its time can be radiated to those not immediately partaking of it. Such a resurrection of the past is had every year by the "vamps" of the "Old Volunteer Fire Department," and its results are gladdening to the impoverished widows and orphans of their comrades of "ye olden time." Last night the annual event above alluded to, and which is known as the "Firemen's Ball," gathered a grand assemblage of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, arrayed with immaculate shirt fronts and glossy broadcloth, in the Academy of Music. On the floor the magnificence of the toilet was all the decoration. Had there been any other this would have rendered it of little avail. The background of the room was a fine painting of the "Great Fire" of the 16th of December, 1835, while in front of this was a representation, by means of gas jets, of a hose cart. The boxes in the dress circle were all occupied by grandly dressed ladies, and thus, as in Japanese horticulture, were, in terraces, some of the fairest flowers of Gotham's femininity. 'Twas a glorious time for the young folks present, and some of the old in the mazes of the dance; but it was noticeable that, in each of a number of cosey corners, was stowed an "old timer," with his gaze riveted on the hose cart. What were the thoughts of each can only be imagined; but it is likely that he was manning with phantasms the rope of the carriage, and that the strains from the instruments of the musicians clustered about it, became in his ears the wonted yell, "Jump her lively, boys! move away with a will!" But with intermission of the dance fled his visions, and with the [illegible] of the old volunteer, he again joined his lady fair, and, becoming imbued with the spirit of the occasion, cried in his soul,

[illegible] with the dance; let joy be unconfined.
[illegible], &c.

THE NATIONAL IDEA.

Senator Morton Delivers His Lecture on [illegible] to a New Haven Audience.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 29, 1872.

Senator Morton delivered his lecture on "The National Idea" here this evening to an interested audience. Governor Jewell presided, and ex-President Woolsey, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Lieutenant Governor Tyler and many other prominent citizens occupied the platform. After the lecture Senator Morton received his friends at the residence of Hon. H. D. [illegible].

REBELLIOUS UTAH.

Groaning Over Governor Woods' Message in the Council.

Apostle Cannon's Loud Report—The Convention Delegates and State Constitution—Bailing the Mormon Prisoners.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 29, 1872.

In the Council to-day the reading of the Governor's veto on the Admission bill was followed by groans and hisses. The members spoke of it with mingled anger and contempt.

George Q. Cannon, the Apostle, said that the ignorance of the Message is only equalled by its impudence; that if he had a boy twelve years old who could not write a better document he would cuff his ears.

A motion was made and adopted that the veto should not be specified upon the minutes.

The Mormon papers are exceedingly bitter on the veto.

The Council has appointed a committee to act with the House committee to prepare a joint resolution submitting to the people the matter of convening the convention to draft a State constitution and to elect delegates; also to petition Congress for the admission of the Territory.

It is understood that to-morrow Deputy United States Attorney High will "move" Chief Judge McKean to admit all prisoners held in custody, for whatever crime, to bail in a reasonable sum. This action is understood to be on instructions of Bates, United States Attorney, who telegraphs that it is to be done to save expense on the part of the government. Attorney General Williams, if he authorized the proceedings, is accidentally misled in regard to the true position of affairs in Utah.

The blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad is a serious detriment to the cause of government, and the interest of the Gentiles demands that final action should not be taken in Washington until the mails come through.

REBUILDING OF CHICAGO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day adopted resolutions declaring against the bill before Congress for the admission into Chicago, free of duty, of articles used in buildings, and earnestly urging the Senators and Representatives from Chicago to oppose the bill, as being impolitic, unjust and dangerous to the prosperity and industry of the country.

The Chicago Employment Committee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1872.

The following has been issued by Mr. N. K. Fairbanks, chairman of the Employment Committee:—

"Mechanics and laborers in various parts of the country are making a great mistake in coming to this city in search of work. The supply of labor of all sorts is far in excess of the demand, and will be for two months to come. What building is going on is done slowly, and depends on the weather, which is too severe for outdoor work, while the real advance in building will be delayed until spring. Workingmen not understanding this are pouring in here, spending their last dollar to get here, and then appealing to the Relief Committee for aid when they find there is no work to be had. Those journals which are urging these people to come here at this season are unintentionally doing them a cruel wrong, and adding to a city already overburdened with the destitute."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Mount Hood, Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of active volcanic action.

The Bellingham Bay coal mines are on fire and the flames are consuming houses, &c., outside the shaft. The sea will be turned in to extinguish the flames.

An infant son of Henry T. Clark, at Troy, was killed on Sunday, by his brother, aged three years, who threw a piece of slate at him. The child killed was nine months old.

Washington Walker, Frank Osborn, James Johnson and Thomas Camp, or Kemp—the latter a murderer—broke jail at Princeton, Ind., on Saturday last, and are still at large.

Early yesterday morning, at Memphis, Tenn., the boiler of the Southern Oil Works exploded, killing two negroes and wounding another. The building was considerably damaged.

The spoke and hub factory of the Defiance Manufacturing Company, at Defiance, Ohio, was burned yesterday. Loss $50,000; insured for $10,000. The fire was caused by sparks from the smokestack.

Well executed $20 notes on the National Bank of New York are in circulation in Philadelphia. They were passed by an unknown female, who has disappeared from the town for some other field of action.

The first meeting of the New Jersey Sabbath School Normal Institute, G. H. Vincent, D. D., President, was held last evening in the First Baptist church at Plainfield, N. J. An able address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Hall on the Bible in the Church to a very large congregation.

Edward Gee, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Patrick Gunning, for twenty years, made an attempt to escape from the Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, on Sunday, but were caught descending the outer wall. An iron wrench, rope and a shoe knife had been secured and used in making their escapes.

Mrs. Anna Stephenson, aged sixty years, was burned to death in New Albany, Ind., Sunday morning. She was found in her house at nine o'clock lying on the floor, near a stove, with her clothing nearly all burned off and her limbs burned to a crisp. It is supposed she fell asleep in a chair and her clothing caught fire in that situation.

Five men, names unknown, undertook to cross the river, near Rondout, N. Y., on the ice in a blinding snow storm, early yesterday morning. They became bewildered and walked into the open ferry track, from which they managed to escape, and reached the shore in a benumbed condition. Their escape is regarded as almost miraculous.

The train from the West that left Laramie station on Friday last arrived at Cheyenne yesterday. The road is reported again blocked between Cheyenne and Laramie, as well as west of Laramie. The train from the West passed Laramie at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was high wind and snow drifting last night at Rawlins. There are about two hundred cars of through freight at Omaha for the West.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Holsatia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Northern Pacific Bonds Have Thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest (7.30 per cent), in gold—exempt from United States tax—are a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings, and upon [illegible] acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands—equal in extent to all the New England States and Maryland included.

The United States has made secure the payment of the bonds by this ample and unparalleled land grant.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000, coupon and registered, and are offered by us at par and interest in currency.

All current securities received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.

A.—Green, Orange and Purple Are Among the "fluff" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye, Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYES.

A Private Revenue Stamp Three Inches long, with a likeness of Mr. Hall in the centre, is placed over the cork of each genuine bottle of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. Take no other.

A.—Coughs, Colds, &c., Relieved by Using HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night, ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4,685 New York Post office.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world; it is the safest and most reliable of any [illegible] everywhere.

"Neuralgic," Well Applied, Will Cure Neuralgia. Give it a trial. Sold by CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, and all druggists.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute. HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Royal Havana Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Portraits on Steel.
JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway; established 1840.

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TRULY BROKEN HEARTED.

A Young Lady Sues Her Lover for Breach of Promise of Marriage.

A Loving, Trusting and Confiding Girl—A Cool, Calculating and Heartless Man.

The Trial at Kingston, N. Y.—First Day's Proceedings—Over Twelve Hundred Spectators Present—Touching Love Letters of the Plaintiff Read in Evidence—The Wail of a Broken Heart—"Why Do I Live?"—"I Wish I Were Dead"—"I Will Never Give You Up."

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1872.

The court room was again filled to-day by a vast concourse of people, there being over one thousand two hundred present to listen to the details of the third and last of

A SERIES OF BREACH OF PROMISE CASES,

which was called up for trial this morning in the Supreme Court, now in session here. Probably no trial has ever before occurred in Ulster county which has caused so much excitement, aroused so much indignation called forth so much sympathy and in which so deep an interest has been manifested by the entire community.

In the year 1865 the plaintiff, Louise Fowler, then about nineteen years of age, lived with her father, a well to do farmer, in the town of Plattekill, Ulster county. The defendant, David A. Martin, a man of wealth and good family, then about twenty-five years of age, resided about half a mile from the house of the plaintiff. In the spring of 1865 they became acquainted, an attachment soon sprang up between them and he became a frequent caller at her father's house. Escorting her to social gatherings and places of amusement, and in fact, acting the gallant to her on all occasions, he soon became recognized as

THE FAVORED SUITOR

to her heart and hand. In 1866 he became more marked and assiduous in his attentions and more frequent and regular in his visits. He at last

WON HER VIRGIN LOVE,

and she lavished upon him her heart's best affections. She loved as but few love. He was her idol, her god at whose shrine she worshipped.

In 1867 he made her a formal proposition of marriage, and was accepted. In 1868, in anticipation of their marriage, he expressed a wish that she should become better educated, and accordingly she attended a

FEMALE SEMINARY

at Newburg. Having finished her education she returned to her home, and shortly after the wedding day was fixed—the 16th day of December, 1868. Her wedding *trousseau* was purchased, the guests invited and every preparation was made for celebrating the nuptials in a becoming manner. About six weeks prior to the day appointed for the wedding, without any apparent cause he ceased his visits and did not again call upon her till the 17th of December one day after the marriage was to have taken place. Explanations and reconciliations were made, and the engagement at that time renewed, the marriage to take place in the month of June 1869, at the Methodist church at Marlborough. This promise he also failed to keep, giving as an excuse that his mother was opposed to the match.

One evening in October, 1869, he called at her house and took from her possession most of the letters which he had written to her, at the same time returning hers and then left the house, saying that he could not marry her. Since that time he has discontinued his visits and entirely abandoned her leaving her

DISCONSOLATE AND BROKEN-HEARTED.

In June, 1871, this suit was instituted, the plaintiff laying her damages at $5,000.

The confiding trust with which women abandon their very souls to the care of men is the sweetest, because it is one of the noblest attributes of human nature. No gift we can make of fortune is equal to this generous boon. It is the mine which contains the rich treasures of the heart. Its sources are inexhaustible when it is that of a noble nature, and none but a noble nature is capable of making such a gift. What, then, is the being to whom is thus entrusted the gift and then contemns it? What will be the reward in another life for him who betrays his trust—who paid tenderness with indifference, only with neglect—who cast off and abandoned forever the being who so loved, trusted and confided in him? If the mass of mankind pass over these crimes as being in the scale of venial errors there is a tribunal at which a very different sentence will be pronounced.

The first witness called on the part of the prosecution was

MISS LOUISE FOWLER,

the plaintiff. She was neatly attired in a black silk suit and rich velvet cloak. After being sworn she tremblingly took her seat, shrinking from the rude gaze of the audience, who did not scruple to scan her pale, sad face, shrouded in modesty and reserve. A look of weariness and loneliness shaded her quivering eyelids; her cheek bore the trace of frequent tears, and was

WORN BY GRIEF;

a face from which grief could not entirely erase the seal of beauty, set in happier years. It was impossible to be in her presence and entertain suspicions injurious to her purity. Every motion and glance was replete with modesty. Her eyes seemed to speak to her sex these words of warning.—

> Pray thee, maiden, hear him not!
> Take thou warning by my lot.
> By the nights, when burning pain
> Fed upon my heart and brain,
> By the wrenched days now past,
> By the weary days to last,
> Be thou warned, for sith the same
> Is love, beneath whatever name,
> Read my scroll, and mark thou all,
> I can tell thee of thy thrall.

She testified as follows:—I am the plaintiff in this action, am the daughter of Gabriel B. Fowler, and live with my father in the town of Plattekill; I was born and brought up on my father's farm. I know David A. Martin, the defendant; he resides about half a mile from my home. We were brought up together in the same neighborhood. He commenced

PAYING HIS ATTENTIONS

to me in 1865. He would call upon me once or twice a week, and was my escort to church, lectures, parties and donations. He commenced to keep company with me regularly in 1864 at my father's house. He would call on me on Sunday nights and Wednesday nights, and would stay till twelve or one o'clock. We would be in the parlor alone together. In 1865 he had some trouble with one of his brothers with regard to settling up his father's estate, at this time he brought me his title deeds, bonds, &c., for safe keeping, he said, "Louise, I have

NO OTHER FRIEND

whom I can trust but you." I kept them for him for two or three months. He continued to visit me regularly during that year. In the spring of 1866 he requested me to go to school at Newburg to become better educated. I resided twelve miles from Newburg. I went there at his request, father paid for my schooling. Mr Martin offered to pay for it, but father would not consent to his doing so. Mr Martin engaged the school for me during the time I attended school. I corresponded with him, and he visited me at Newburg. I returned to my home every Saturday night, and then he would call upon me as usual at my father's house, during the year 1866 the subject of

MARRIAGE WAS TALKED

over between us. When he requested me to go to school he said, "I want you to become better educated, Louise, as I intend making you my wife." While attending school I boarded with my aunt, who lives in Newburg. He visited me regularly during the years 1866 and 1867. A short time after my leaving school the day was fixed for our wedding. It was the 16th of December, 1868, the June was fixed about three months before. I made

PREPARATIONS FOR MARRIAGE,

bought my wedding outfit; my parents also made preparations for the wedding. About one month before the day fixed he neglected to come to see me. I sent him a letter on the 14th of December—five days before the wedding day.

The letter was produced in court and read by counsel. The following is a copy:—

AT HOME, Dec. 14, 1868.

[illegible]

I do wish [illegible] TAKE ME TO MY GRAVE. [illegible]

AT HOME, Dec. 16, 1868.

[illegible]

Examination resumed.—He promised to marry me in 1868, the time was fixed for the 16th of December, from the time of fixing the date until the day fixed I never saw him. I received a letter from him on the 16th, it was the letter that has just been read.

The examination of Miss Fowler was then closed she having been upon the stand seven hours and subjected to the most searching examination. At the late hour of half past eleven P. M. the Court adjourned till to-morrow at nine A. M. when it is expected that the testimony will be of a still more interesting nature.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY

A daring attempt was made on Sunday evening to rob the auction and commission store 172 Crosby street, owned by Mr Alexander M. Castalan, 598 Broadway. The thief or thieves broke two large panes of glass in the fanning over the door, and by this means a admission was gained. In the store at the time there was a large quantity of jewelry and watches, and this was probably what induced the thieves to make the attempt. Officer Walker of the Fourth precinct was passing the premises and thinking he saw the outer door move, went and tried it and found it open. On entering he found a young man, named John Smith, trying to force open the inner door with a chisel. When he was arrested he said to the officer "It is a pity you did not come sooner. If you had you would have found two or three more." He was brought up at the Tombs yesterday morning and, on examination denied the charge. He said he was a carver, residing in the north part of the city. On passing the door he found it open and thinking something was wrong, entered. He had not been there a second when the officer came and arrested him. He is held to bail and he was committed to the Tombs.

NEWARK'S POLICE OPPOSED TO PUGILISTS.

Quite a little talk has been occasioned in Newark by the discharge of the police having recently charged Jim Mace, Billy Edwards, Sam Hurst and other pugilists with a violation of the law for sparring in that city, being more after the manner of charge [illegible] and exhibition of athletic sports. Those who witnessed the sparring exhibition speak of it as a mere go-off. It is a matter of comment that the managers unlike those of many of the recent prize fight performances, did not do all they could to secure advertising. A [illegible] of the sparring and the sports the people be charged is opened an unnecessary piece of sarcasm. In the meantime a dozen gambling dens are going ahead in full blast, [illegible] has not made a [illegible] of them ever since the Heenan affair.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW

[illegible]

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Commencement of the Semi-Annual Examination—The First Day's Labors—Subjects of the Examination and How the Students Acquitted Themselves.

That same look of determined victory that gained from the eyes of Napoleon's cohorts as they stepped upon the bridge of Lodi to attempt its passage in the face of the murderous fire opposing them showed itself yesterday in the eyes of the students of the College of the City of New York as they stepped upon the bridge of examination spanning the chasm between the two terms of the collegiate year. Missiles quite as murderous in their way opposed their advance. All realized this fact and that a fierce battle was to be fought and that upon its result depended victory or defeat—a triumphal crossing or an ignominious retreat. It was

A PLEASANT SIGHT

to see at nine A. M. nearly nine hundred students march to their respective examination rooms to take note of the perfect order and discipline that prevailed and particularly to notice the polite but manly deference to the President, professors and tutors and the gentlemanly courtesy shown to one another. All were quickly in their seats, and the work of the day was promptly entered upon. Everything in fact opened and progressed with the regularity of clockwork. Some of the examinations were oral and some written. Up to the time of asking the questions or giving out the printed slips no one had any idea of what the former would be or the latter contain, beyond of course the fact that they would include a portion of the studies gone over during the past year.

NO BETTER SYSTEM

that the one adopted here could be devised to test the proficiency of the students. No communication with one another. Each must stand on his own merits. Strict impartiality and the strictest thoroughness are the greatly predominant features of the examination. Only few of the parents of the students or other visitors were present which was not as it should be though they very likely may increase in numbers as the examination progresses. The programme of the examination was the same in all the departments. To each was given the same time for answering the questions and at the end of the specified time the examination in one particular branch ended and another subject of branch was taken up, beginning with

THE SENIOR CLASS,

as naturally coming first in order. The subject upon which they were examined was spherical astronomy. This was only one subject, it is true; but it was enough, in view of the searching thoroughness with which the examination was conducted to give to each brain sufficient abnormal activity for one day. Professor Compton conducted the examination. The nature of the questions to an outsider, evinced very little regard for mental equilibrium, and some of them—such strides have been made in this department of study—would have puzzled, beyond question, Herschel and our more modern astronomers.

THE JUNIOR CLASS.

A single branch of study—physics—was the only one in which this class was examined. Professor Doremus conducted the examination, and it was done certainly in a way calculated to test very accurately the degree of proficiency attained by each student in this important speciality of scientific knowledge.

THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

The examination of this class embraced a more extended range than that of the two preceding classes. There were two papers in the department of mathematics, both being upon the differential calculus. The first paper embraced ten problems, each difficult of solution, and calling for the differentiate of functions that would bewilder an ordinary brain. The second paper embraced the same number of problems of still more difficult solution. Among them was one to determine the equation of the evolute, another to determine the normal to the cycloid and another to determine the equation of the spiral of Archimedes, whatever that may be. These explanations were conducted by Professors Decharty and Huntsman. In the department of philosophy the class was examined in logic, Tutor Fisher conducting the examination. To give an idea what sophomoric wisdom is and must be we give the questions to which answers were required to be written—

1—Name and define the principal operations of the mind in reasoning.
2—Give a logical definition of a proposition.
3—Name and define the three kinds of propositions determined by the form of the copula.
4—Explain the opposition of propositions.
5—What is an argument?
6—What is the dictum of Aristotle?
7—Explain modes and figures.
8—What are the canons of categorical syllogisms?
9—Are the modes I, E, O and O, A, E valid?
10—Define a conditional syllogism. When is it conclusive and when is it destructive?
11—Define a disjunctive syllogism.
12—[illegible] differ in a dilemma.
13—What is a sorites? Distinguish [illegible] sorites.
14—What is meant by abstraction and generalization?
15—Define generic species and differentia.
16—Name the different kinds of definitions.
17—What is a fallacy?—How are fallacies divided?
18—Explain the fallacy of undistributed middle.
19—Explain the fallacy of petitio principii.
20—Determine the validity of the following argument and, if it is invalid point out the fallacy:—Most of the studies pursued at Oxford conduce to the improvement of the mind; all the works of the most celebrated ancients are among the studies pursued at Oxford; therefore some of the works of the most celebrated ancients conduce to the improvement of the mind.

THE FRESHMEN CLASS.

This class was examined in American literature and natural history. Professor Barton and Tutors Stratford and Burnett conducting the first and Wolf the last. The examination upon the first branch covered quite an extended field and some of the questions were sufficiently astruse to puzzle even older heads than college fledglings. In natural history the examination was restricted to the departments of physiology and hygiene. The following are the two concluding questions on this paper, the proper answer to which can hardly be otherwise than salutary in its influence upon the members of this class as regards their habits of life, briefly or sobriety in the future:—

9—Describe the manufacture of wine—of malt liquors.
10—Tell in what are cider, perry, ale, beer, brandy, whisky, gin and rum made? What is the effect of using liquors in excess?

THE INTRODUCTORY CLASS.

This class was examined in their new building. The examinations were in French, Latin and German, conducted by Tutors Fabrigou, Tisdall, Roberts, Friston and Holden. The questions were all on printed slips and embraced two papers in each language.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION.

In all the classes it could only be learned that the same papers would be returned to-day with marks upon them in red chalk which would be very important to the youths whose names will be found on the top of the page. Well after all it is but a miniature world. They work and meet the consequences. If they fail they are kindly told of it. If they succeed they are congratulated. The usual committee of the Alumni it should have been stated above were present and rather jealous of the reputation of their Alma Mater. They had many things to think of and grave doubts of the present Board of Public Instruction out their wait. We shall expect to hear from them soon. The examination will continue to-day pursuant to the programme already published in the HERALD.

INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES

Fifth Annual Report—System of the Articulating System.

The institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes held its annual meeting last evening, at the Institution in Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

The President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Blumenthal, M. D., read an interesting annual report in which the success of the institution was pointed as proof of the superiority of the articulation method of teaching over the sign method. The past year has compared favorably in a pecuniary sense with preceding years, and the institution appears to be upon a thoroughly substantial basis. Since the last annual meeting seventy-five pupils have been connected with the school, of whom sixty have since been members. The method of instruction upon which the teaching is based was pronounced as impracticable a few years ago, but it is now, and is perhaps popularly and the practical success which has attended the pupils [illegible]

[illegible]

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Persecutions of Christians in Japan.

The annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held last night in the Church of the Strangers. The Rev. Dr J. M. Stevenson presided, and Dr H. L. Chapin acted as recording secretary. Dr Schaff, the corresponding secretary, made a report of the doings of the Alliance during the past year including the mission of the deputation to Russia, the action in regard to the week of prayer, the establishment in London of an official organ of the Alliance and the relation of the Alliance to missionary societies, Christian associations and the like. Mr William E. Dodge was elected President, Chief Justice Chase and a number of the leading men in the country, clerical and lay, vice presidents and honorary correspondent secretaries. Revs. S. W. Crittenden and John M. Ferris were chosen Recording Secretaries, and C. I. Rowe, of the Bible House, Treasurer. A long list of councillors and an executive committee were also elected. A committee on finance was chosen also. Rev. Dr Thompson, returned missionary from Japan by invitation of the Alliance, gave them a brief sketch of the persecutions of the native Christians by the imperial government of Japan. There are about forty-three hundred such Christians, mostly Catholics, in different parts of the empire beyond the treaty limits and of course beyond the jurisdiction of any of the treaty powers. The Doctor declared that they are

ALL EITHER IN PRISONS OR WANDERING ABOUT

the country as exiles. A letter which he had received a few days ago from Rev. Mr Guliick, a missionary out there, detailed the arrest of a native helper and his wife for violating a law of Japan which makes it punishable for any person who has been spoken to about or taken up the Christian religion. And this man had been spoken to by the missionaries, and he had spoken to his wife about it, and hence both were arrested and carried off to exile. The missionaries are comparatively exempt because their country's flag protects them. The Doctor had a number of paper with him giving details which he offered to the Alliance, and on motion they were referred to the special committee on Japanese persecutions.

Dr Chapin suggested that the Christian men of America ought to take

THE NEWLY ARRIVED JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

out of the hands of the politicians and show them something of the workings of our Christian institutions. The Burlingame Chinese mission was a comparative failure, because American Christians kept aloof from the Commissioners. Dr Anderson, who was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Dr Pidgeway, had informed him to-day (yesterday) that a Japanese student in the law office of Judge Fisher in Washington, had been recently converted to Christianity and was waiting for the arrival of the embassy to profess his faith openly. Some unimportant business was transacted and the Alliance adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Nineteenth Anniversary of the Association Last Evening.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last evening at Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The hall was packed with the friends of the institution and long before the exercises commenced it was impossible to obtain a seat. On the stage were the President, Mr. Morris K. Jessup, Mr George M. Vanderlip, Mr James Stokes, Jr., Mr William E. Lee, Mr. Riley A. Brick, Mr John L. Bussing, Mr J. V. Van Wyck, Jr., Mr James A. Faithfull and Mr Robert R. McBurney, the corresponding secretary and internal manager of the institution. The exercises commenced with the hymn, "Stand up and bless the Lord your God for ever and ever," after which the Rev. J. F. Elder, an elderly clergyman, read portions of the Scripture (Nehemiah iv. and Ephesians vi. 10-17) and the Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., followed with prayer which lasted ten minutes. The President then made a few introductory remarks, explaining the well known benefits of the institution, and introduced the Rev. George H. Hepworth to the audience. The reverend gentleman complained of a bad cold, but made nevertheless a splendid address on true Christianity.

He was followed by the Rev. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER of Brooklyn, who enlarged on the temptations with which youth were beset and gave some valuable sanitary lessons as to the avoidance of the temptation.

Rev. H. Tyng Jr., was the last speaker. He insisted that Christ could be worshipped anywhere if the spirit was of the right mound. In the gymnasium as well as in the Church, that God's work needed brawn as well as brain. There were enough carpet knight and well dressed dolls in the world at present, and too many in the Church.

After the singing of the Doxology in which the whole audience joined, the services of the evening were closed.

THE VACCINE CORPS AT WORK.

Smallpox Still on the Decrease—The Disease in Putnam County.

The physicians of the Health Department yesterday vaccinated the children in the following schools of the Tenth and Eleventh wards:—Grammar School No. 42, in Allen street, between Canal and Hester; No. 7 in Chrystie street, near Hester; No. 20, in Chrystie street, near Delancey; Primary School No. 1, in Ludlow street, near Delancey; Grammar School No. 36, in Ninth street, near avenue C; No. 15, in Fifth street, between avenues C and D; No. 22, Primary School, in building in Chrystie street, near station No. 6, in Fourth street, near avenue C; No. 41, in Second street near avenue C, and No. 39, in Seventh street, near avenue B. Drs. Brown, Austin, Purcell, and Deming are the physicians who did the work.

During the week ending Saturday, the 27th inst., there were seventy four cases of smallpox, against seventy-eight for the previous week. From noon on Saturday until noon yesterday there were seven new cases and seven deaths.

Sunday last Dr Morris, the City Sanitary Inspector went up to Brewster's Station, on the Harlem road, in Putnam county, at the request of the town officials, and attended a public meeting at which the subject of smallpox was being discussed. The Doctor addressed the meeting at some length, giving his experience in the treatment of the disease in this city. For the purpose of convenience and public safety he advised the people to secure a suitable house in a convenient and pleasant locality somewhere outside the village limits, where patients may be treated and properly taken care of.

BLACKBURN CONDEMNED.

The Cold-Hearted Wretch Who Poisoned His Mistress in a Lonely Glen and Left Her Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, 1872.

A motion for a new trial in the case of John Samuel Blackburn in Chillicothe, Ohio, convicted of murder in the second degree came up for argument on Friday last and was decided to-day. Blackburn, it will be remembered, is the man who took his mistress, Mary Jane Jovell, into a wild and lonely glen, nearly a year ago, and induced her to drink port wine with strychnine in it, and then rode away and left her to die in the wilderness. It will also be remembered that his counsel tried to make him out insane, but failed, even with the best aids of medical experts, to obscure the good sense of twelve honest men and a Judge who knew his duty, and knowing dare perform it.

The motion for a new trial rested mainly upon the allegation that one of the jurors was corrupt, but the Court decided that it was not proven and overruled the motion.

Blackburn was then called up for sentence, but made no reply to the question if he had anything to say. Judge Safford then sentenced him to the Penitentiary for life, and the prisoner received it without any visible emotion. So ends one of the most remarkable cases in the criminal annals of Ohio.

THE CUMMINGS' COMET.

A Lunatic Predicting Horrors and Divine Vengeance—Bishop Wood Dares: Believe Him, as the Time has Passed—"Be Fearful Saints Fresh Courage Take," &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29, 1872.

The *Catholic Journal*, the organ of the Roman Catholic bishop, has [illegible] an article [illegible] made by a notable person in this town who died several years ago in an Indian [illegible] to the effect that about this time would [illegible] together with wars and pestilence, an awful calamity of three days of total darkness coming with a many persons who [illegible] Bishop Wood has issued a circular [illegible] as having been made which [illegible] the Bishop advises the faithful to examine for years and says he has a lady examining the life of the person to whom the predication is ascribed, as one whom the church has canonized venerable, but no thing has been done to an obnoxious such prophecy as has been associated with her name. He also requires the faithful to believe only what they are required to believe on this which is promulgated by the Church and that by observing her precepts and avoiding sin they may be prepared to receive whatever dispensation God in his wisdom may impose.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE

[illegible]

JERSEY'S GREAT "LEAR" CASE.

The Willetts-Yates-Whitehead Conspiracy.

Children Charged with Plotting the Murder of Their Aged Father—Mean and Women's Love for Filthy Lucre and What It Will Prompt Them To Do—The Most Extraordinary Case in the Country's Criminal Annals.

Again does New Jersey loom up as the possessor of a genuine criminal sensation, the parallel of which if the sworn statement and indictment in the case shall prove true, is vainly to be sought in the history of crime in that State if indeed it could be found in any State. To-day in the Middlesex County Court of Over and Terminer, will be called for trial the case of the State vs. Theodore Willetts and Sarah J., his wife, William Yates and Ann Maria, his wife, and James Baxter. The history of the case is as follows:—On the night of the 21st of July, 1870,

A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT

was made by some unknown parties to set fire to the residence of an elderly gentleman of means and enfeebled mind and health named Samuel Whitehead, Sr., at a place called Washington, South River, East New Brunswick. Efforts to reach the alleged incendiary failed, and the matter had passed entirely from the local public memory, until at length in April last, a laborer named James Baxter, who had been in the employ of Mr. Whitehead as a sort of *valet de chambre* but immediately after the burning suspiciously disappeared, was ferreted out by the New Brunswick Chief of Police Mr. Oliver. He was found in Belleville, near Newark, and taken to New Brunswick on a warrant issued by Justice Martin Nevins, on complaint of Mr Charles Whitehead, the old man's son, charging Baxter with the attempt to incinerate Whitehead *pere*. Before lodging him in jail the authorities became possessed of

AN AFFIDAVIT BY BAXTER,

of which the following is a literal copy:—

James Baxter of the township of Belleville, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, upon his oath saith and complains:—That on or about the 1st day of July in Theodore Willetts, Sarah J. Willetts, his wife and Anna Maria Yates all of the village of Washington, E. B., in the township of East Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex, came to this deponent, at the village of Washington aforesaid, or being there at the time, and then and there agreed to give to this deponent the sum of $1,000 and a house to dwell in as long as this deponent should live, if this deponent would procure or compass the death of Samuel Whitehead, Sr., of said village of Washington by setting fire to his, the said Whitehead's dwelling house or barn in such manner that the said Samuel Whitehead would be burned and killed and in consequence of said offer this deponent did afterwards, in the aforesaid month of July, attempt to take the life of said Samuel Whitehead in the following manner:—The aforesaid Theodore Willetts, and his said wife, and the said Anna Maria Yates procured and gave to this deponent a bottle of rum and directed this deponent to get the said Whitehead to drink of the rum upon his going to bed for the night in order to cause him to sleep sooner. This deponent did take the rum and induced the said Whitehead to drink a portion of the same and put him to bed, and after a short time the said Whitehead went to sleep. This deponent then poured upon the floor of the room where said Whitehead was sleeping a large quantity of kerosene oil and with a lucifer match set fire to the oil, said Whitehead awoke at that time and saw the flames and got out of the bed and got through a window and on to the stoop. He was seriously burned. A short time after the aforesaid occurred the said Theodore Willetts, his wife and the said Anna Maria Yates came to the deponent and asked deponent to allure the said Whitehead to the barn of said premises and there to take his life by striking him with a piece of iron or wood which this deponent did in attempt to do and after the last mentioned occurrence the same parties, to wit:—The said Theodore Willetts, his wife and the said Anna Maria Yates brought this deponent a pistol commonly called a revolver and gave it to the deponent and this deponent agreed to shoot the said Whitehead the same night as he the said Whitehead was returning from New York before the said Whitehead should reach his house after receiving he revolver from the deponent changed his mind thinking, as he felt is would be wrong after deponent had commissed the death of Whitehead, to destroy deponent; this deponent immediately went to the said village of Washington and went to Paterson, N. J., after living at Paterson some time deponent wrote to Willetts informing him where he was, and asking Willetts to send deponent the money he owed to him and to send deponent a certain which said Willetts did not do at the time the [illegible] Washington there were due from Willetts to this deponent one and a half month's wages, amounting to $48 and [illegible] part of the $1,000 aforesaid this deponent afterwards received from the aforesaid parties three letters (marked exhibits 1, 2, 3) which he thinks were written by said Anna Maria Yates and one from Willetts' wife the said James Baxter saith that he hath made the a real [illegible] purely of his own accord without the procurement of any person or persons whatever.

To the foregoing document Baxter affixed his mark in presence of Chief Oliver and Mr Charles Whitehead. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the Willetts and Mrs. Yates, Baxter being meanwhile secured in the county jail on the [illegible] Mr Willetts and Mrs. Yates were arrested and next day brought before the Over and Terminer, when they each gave bail in the sum of $2,000. A few days subsequently Mrs. Willetts voluntarily appeared before Judge Scudder and gave bail in the same amount as the others to appear at the September term to answer any indictment which might be found against them.

AT THE SEPTEMBER TERM

Baxter, Mr Willetts and wife and Captain William Yates and wife were indicted by the Grand Jury, after a hearing of considerable length. Captain Yates was brought into Court by a capias, and on the 28th of September the defendants, with the exception of Baxter, were called upon to plead to that which had been found at the Grand Inquest. Major Herbert, the Prosecutor of the Pleas, read in tremulous tones the indictment, of which the following is a copy:—

THE INDICTMENT.

Middlesex County, to wit. The Grand Inquest for the State of New Jersey and for the body of the county of Middlesex, upon their oath, present that James Baxter, Mr and Mrs Yates, Ann Maria Yates, Theodore Willetts and Sarah J. Willetts, late of the township of East Brunswick, in said county of Middlesex, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, together with divers other evil-disposed persons, whose names are to this inquest as yet unknown, wickedly devising and intending feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought to kill and murder one Samuel Whitehead, Sr., on the 12th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1870, at the township and county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, fraudulently, maliciously and unlawfully did combine, confederate and agree together, between and among themselves, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, to kill and murder the said Samuel Whitehead, Sr., in the peace of God and of this State, then and there being against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same. And the Grand Inquest aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Baxter, William Yates, Ann Maria Yates, Theodore Willetts and Sarah J. Willetts, late of the township of East Brunswick, in said county of Middlesex, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil on the said the 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1870, at the township of East Brunswick aforesaid, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did intend combine, conspire and agree together a certain Samuel Whitehead, Sr., in the peace of God and of this State, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, deliberately with premeditation and of their malice aforethought, to kill and murder in the evil example of all others in like case offending and against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same. And the Grand Inquest aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said James Baxter, William Yates, Ann Maria Yates, Theodore Willetts and Sarah J. Willetts, late of the township of East Brunswick, in the said county of Middlesex, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigations of the devil, on the 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1870, at the township of East Brunswick aforesaid, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did intend combine, conspire and agree together a certain Samuel Whitehead, Sr., in the peace of God and this State, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, to kill and murder in the evil example of all others in like case offending and against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same.

J. M. HERBERT, Attorney for State.

The reading of the foregoing instrument concluded the accused were severally asked how they pleaded. They replied, firmly and unhesitatingly, "NOT GUILTY."

They were then held to bail each in $2,000 to appear for trial on December 26. The two ladies presented a very elegant appearance being attired alike in black silk dresses, [illegible] with jaunty hats and white feathers. They wore very little jewelry. Mrs. Willetts having in her ears only a pair of diamond clusters and Mrs. Yates solitaire diamond pendants. Both ladies might be termed good looking in form and feature, not scarcely handsome. Every movement they made in presence of the crowded Court denoted breeding of the highest order. An extraordinary feature of the case at this period was the course pursued by the old gentleman whose taking of wife was so legally and highly interpreted. He appeared in the Court and further demonstrated his belief in their entire innocence, despite the positive allegations made, by presenting each with a donation of $10,000, in addition to the portion allotted them in his will.

The death of Wade Hampton occurring in December, he was placed a postponement of the trial for a year.

It is understood that he intends to be the chief counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Wm. Wheeler assisted by attorneys Parker and Green, while the defence will be taken care of by Mr. W. Strong, Mr. Randolph Parker and Genera. Theodore Runyon, of Newark. This array of legal weight and talent indicates the character of the case which seems destined to become a prominent one in the history of New Jersey criminal jurisprudence.

A few evenings since, before Judge Scudder at his chambers in Trenton, appeared one of eminent counsel—Mr. Parker—and made an argument in favor of allowing defendants to leave a copy of the affidavits and other documentary evidence in possession of the State attorney. The motion was granted and copies of the papers desired are now in possession of the defense. In one instance which is noted between the parties at present in possession of the State were [illegible] and copies given to the defense.

OLD RAW WHISKEY.

[illegible] in his eighty-four year. He was born on the [illegible] road, London, in 1788. He came here [illegible] in 1804 and has ever since resided in Middlesex county, New Jersey. The story of his [illegible] is quite a matter of general knowledge and [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

Appointment of Committees of the Board of Aldermen—Breaking Up of the Finance Committee—Cost of Printing Last Year $1,000,000—Attack on the Gas Monopolies—Communication from the Comptroller.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Cochrane in the chair.

The first business in order was the ballot for the seats of the members, which was proceeded with after the manner of the Assembly, by the President drawing the name of each member and that member selecting his seat. The process of selection caused not a little amusement, and the result was the displacement of every member with the exceptions of Aldermen Vance and Wilder.

THE COMMITTEES.

The President handed the following list of committees to be read by the Clerk:—

ARTS AND SCIENCES (inclusive of Public Instruction)—Aldermen Vance, Wilder and Radde.
PUBLIC WORKS—Aldermen Conover, Gilsey and McLaren.
FERRIES—Aldermen Vance, Mehrbach and Van Schaick.
FINANCE—Aldermen Mehrbach, Gilsey, Conover, Vance and Van Schaick.
LAW DEPARTMENT—Aldermen Van Schaick, Falconer and Fitzgerald.
MARKETS—Aldermen Martin, McLaren and Van Schaick.
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING—Aldermen Gilsey, Falconer and Wilder.
RAILROADS—Aldermen Conover, Fitzgerald and McLaren.
REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES—Aldermen Fitzgerald, Joyce and Coman.
ROADS—Aldermen Joyce, Radde and Plunkitt.
STREET PAVEMENTS—Aldermen Falconer, Gilsey and Vance.
SALARIES AND OFFICES—Aldermen Martin, Mehrbach and Coman.
STREETS—Aldermen Joyce, Radde and Plunkitt.
LANDS AND PLACES—Aldermen Wilder, Martin and Conover.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK desired to be excused from the Committee on Finance. The same request was made by Aldermen Gilsey and Conover. The requests were allowed. It was understood that the objection of the members was to the chairman of his committee.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.

Alderman MEHRBACH moved that Messrs. Levy & Co. be appointed printers and stationers to the Board. The application of this firm stated that they were prepared to do all the printing and stationery required for the sum of $17,000. In support of this application Alderman Mehrbach said that the charge for printing and stationery of the Board for the last year amounted to $1,000,000, and for several previous years to over half a million of dollars.

On motion of Alderman CONOVER the resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

GAS MONOPOLIES.

Alderman CONOVER, in submitting the following, said that it had been handed to him by a gentleman who formerly sat in the Board, and with whom he (Alderman Conover) had held official relations. He presented the resolution and of course endorsed it:—

Whereas chapter 944 of the Laws of 1871 declares that certain persons therein named "and their assigns are hereby authorized and empowered at any time hereafter to manufacture, make and sell gas, to be used for the purpose of lighting all that portion of the city of New York lying north of the centre line of Seventy-ninth street, including all of the Central Park in its entire width and length, and all streets, avenue, alleys, squares and parks within the limits aforesaid, and any buildings, manufactories or houses contained or situate within the said limits; and to lay pipes for the purpose of conducting the gas in any avenues, streets, lanes, alleys, squares and parks of said portion of said city and in the said Central Park, and to adopt any other necessary means to furnish gas to any inhabitant in said portion of said city and to the said Central Park;" and whereas said act declares that "the rights and privileges hereby granted are exclusive," and that "this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall be favorably construed for the purposes herein expressed and declared in all courts and places whatsoever;" and whereas, while it is not clear that said act created a corporation, as defined by the constitution of this State, yet it is manifestly intended to be used as such, and therefore is in conflict with section 1, article 8 of said constitution; and whereas the anomalous body so created is vested with the exclusive right for all time to come; and whereas, in the matter of illuminating gas, competition, without exclusive rights, should be fostered; and whereas the act of 1871 deprives the city and its taxpayers and other citizens of all benefit from such competition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New York, now in session, be and hereby is respectfully but earnestly requested to repeal said act, chapter 944 of 1871.

Resolved, That the Senators and Assemblymen from this county be and each of them is hereby requested to use all proper influence to secure the early repeal of said act.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

The following resolution of the Board had been sent to the Comptroller, and the Clerk of the Board was instructed to read the reply:—

That the Comptroller be requested to communicate to this Board whether it is convenient or expedient to collect the annual State tax for the county of New York the same year that it is imposed by law, as is the case in other counties of the State, and in such event to inform this Board as to the legislation required for the purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Jan. 29, 1872.

To THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:—

In answer to the annexed resolution of your honorable body, relative to the collection of the annual State tax for the county of New York, I have the honor to report that the amount of State tax for 1872 is $5,745,049 32-100, and it is possible that the State tax for the year 1873 will reach an equal, if not greater, sum. If both these amounts are included in the tax of 1872, the levy for that year will be increased $5,745,049 32-100. The fiscal year of the State of New York extends from October 1 in each year to the same day in the succeeding year, while, by law, the assessment rolls in the county of New York, with the tax entered therein, are required to be finally completed and delivered to the Receiver of Taxes in and for the city of New York, on or before the first day of September, in each year, at which date the valuations of the State have not been determined by the Board of Equalization of State Taxes, or the amount of tax to each county ascertained. To collect the tax of October 1, 1872, to October 1, 1873, in the levy of 1872 will impose an additional burthen upon the taxpayers this year, which does not appear to me to be either expedient or advisable, however desirable it may be to harmonize the fiscal year of the city with that of the State. Respectfully submitted.

A. H. GREEN, Comptroller.

Several committees reported progress.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Fees of Collector of Assessments—Election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, twenty-one members being present.

After the adoption of the minutes a report was read from the counsel to the Board in answer to a resolution adopted at the last meeting calling for his opinion as to the power of the Board to fix the number and salaries of its officers.

The opinion is very full, citing many authorities, and is to the effect that the Board may appoint its officers, but the Board of Apportionment must decide on the question of salaries. It concludes as follows:—

I am, therefore, of the opinion that your Board has power to increase or diminish the number of its officers at pleasure, provided that the salaries of such officers do not exceed the appropriation made therefor, and that the power to increase or diminish the salaries of the officers of your Board is vested exclusively in the said Board of Apportionment.

The report was referred to the Committee on Officers.

Alderman PINCKNEY offered a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that Mr. Henry Starkweather has received the sum of $544,237 76, in the time from May 11, 1867, to July 31, 1871, as fees as collector of assessments, and providing therefore for the repeal of the ordinances of 1853 and 1858, fixing the fees of Collectors of Assessments.

The resolution was laid over and ordered to be printed in full in the minutes.

After the transaction of some unimportant business it was moved that Richard J. Walsh be elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board. The name of Adam Engel was moved as a substitute. The Chair decided that the matter must be postponed until the Committee on Officers had reported, but the decision was not sustained. A vote was taken on the substitute, which was lost—9 to 12. The previous question was then called on the original motion, and sustained by a vote of 12 to 8.

The motion to declare Mr. Walsh elected was then carried by the same vote.

A large amount of routine business was disposed of and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

"THE MAN WHO LAUGHS"—WHY DOES HE DO SO?

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—In looking over your edition of the 27th inst. I see by the account you gave of the meeting of the sub-committee on the Fourth Avenue Railroad at the Grand Central Depot, that Mr. Vanderbilt laughed. What did he laugh at? Was it the killing of our citizens and depriving their families of a home and father? He says, according to the account, that he wants to be let alone. I [illegible] the rest of [illegible]. As for the Grand Central Depot, it is a grand nuisance, together with the buildings required for its road purposes surrounding it, not speaking about the right any corporation has to shut up any street heretofore taken from our citizens for a public road or street without recompense, and sold by a corrupt authority without consulting the people, who are the power; and, sooner or later, Mr. Vanderbilt or his successors will find out that citizens have rights which corporations, no matter how wealthy, are bound to respect.

A CITIZEN.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Proposed Change in the Board—The Presidents of the Irish and German Benevolent Associations To Be Thrown Out—The Serious Objections to the Bill Before the Legislature—What Richard O'Gorman Says.

Among the many bills covering and intending thousands of changes in the various departments of our city government now before the Legislature there are several, to say the least, peculiar in the manner which they propose to carry out the work of reform—a matter at this time predominant in the minds of all honest and law-abiding citizens. Contemplating the great good which such acts will accomplish, the legislators, feeling they must change all commissions and remodel every department in New York under their control, are now trying their hands on the Commissioners of Emigration. A bill has recently been presented in the Assembly having for its object an entire change in this important and necessary body; and while, perhaps, an improvement might be made in the commission as now formed, the bill provides for the removal of the Presidents of the Irish and German benevolent societies—just the very members of the Board whose connection with it are demanded by every consideration of right and justice to the poor emigrant that steps upon our shores.

These gentlemen, above all others in the Board, are familiar with the wants of the poor strangers when they first appear among us, and, alive to the responsibilities of their position, have at all times been the most active of its members. There could not possibly be a more decidedly wrong step taken by the Legislature than the passage of such a bill, and it is to be hoped that the Assembly committee that will to-morrow meet in Albany to consider its provisions will weigh with unusual seriousness all that portion having the retirement of these officials in view. Each year the Irish Emigrant Society and the German Society elect their Presidents, and they are selected because of their fitness to carry out the benevolent objects of the associations. Political chicanery, happily, has not as yet disturbed or retarded the measure of their good, and it is this character of men that should compose the commission. The removal of these gentlemen from the Board would, undoubtedly, leave it in the hands of politicians alone; and if there is a department that should be exempt from such debasing influences it is this. Really, the committee alluded to have much to reflect upon before they consent to the proposed change; but while they are about it, isn't there some way to take the other track, and in the interests of reform remove from the Board all of its partisan characteristics? Who could more fully appreciate the necessities of the emigrant than a commission mainly composed of the leading officials of benevolent associations? and who could more justly administer to their wants?

Learning the intention of the duly authorized committee of the Assembly to have its first session to-morrow for the purpose of considering the provisions of this bill, a HERALD reporter called upon Mr. Richard O'Gorman yesterday, at his law offices, for the purpose of ascertaining his views upon this ill-advised movement. Mr. O'Gorman's long connection with the Commissioners of Emigration and consequent familiarity with the subject entitles his views to much prominence. Unfortunately Mr. O'Gorman was about leaving for court, but when the matter was broached he gave it the attention it demands. After expressing his surprise that such a movement was contemplated, and the assurance that he had not before heard of it, Mr. O'Gorman said:—I consider the presence of the Presidents of these benevolent associations in the Board not only highly useful, but absolutely essential. Their exertions for the objects sought have been most commendable and their relations to each other of the pleasantest character, always working together with the greatest harmony; and with what power I possess, personal, official and political, I will oppose the removal of these officers from the Board.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

Non-Society Men at Work, and Business Uninterrupted—The Dispute as It Originated, and What Came Of It—Merchants Refusing to Comply with Trades Union Demands.

The excitement created in mercantile circles by the strike of the coopers has partially subsided, and although there appears to be a determination on the part of the self-sacrificing strikers to maintain a spirit of aggression and independence, the merchants who employed them, having obtained competent help for all the purposes of their business, seem to regard the affair as a

PERIODICAL EBULLITION

of stubbornness to which they did not intend to submit. In many of the packing houses where the services of coopers were required what are known as society men, following the mandates issued by their organization, bundled up their implements and left, with the view of impeding and to some extent paralyzing the business of the several establishments in which they were engaged, and the vacancies thus created have been filled by other workmen not connected with any trade association. The strike, as previously mentioned, originated in the house of Messrs. Wilcox & Co., Washington street. Convinced from careful observation and some loss that many of the coopers employed did not perform their days' work, or rather failed to execute it with proper care, it was deemed advisable to furnish each man with a number, which should be marked upon the tierce at which he worked, the object being to ascertain who the delinquents were, since, on several occasions, the cooperage had been found defective. The numbering, of course, would have made no difference so far as the wages were concerned, as each man was paid $3 per day. Such a course being entirely opposed to the rules of the organization a strike was commenced. As business could not be suspended, however, the services of other coopers, non-society men, were summoned. The response was prompt, and several houses in Washington street, having filled up their lists, are working as smoothly as if nothing had occurred. Indeed, so far as they are concerned, the action of the striking coopers is regarded with

COMPARATIVE INDIFFERENCE,

while many have expressed their determination not to give employment to society men under any circumstances. A representative of the HERALD visited several of the establishments yesterday, and was informed that a large number of coopers heretofore engaged as truckmen, who, owing to their unwillingness to join a trade union, had been compelled to adopt another means of livelihood, had filled all the vacancies left open by the strikers. No further trouble is anticipated. When this strike was commenced it seems that efforts were made to induce men from working in some of the establishments, but without effect, and at present all the packing houses are supplied with efficient workmen. In regard to the statement made by Mr. Greenan, executive officer of the Manhattan district, that Wilcox & Co. wanted to reduce the men's work to piecework, an emphatic denial is given by the firm. Mr. Rogers, the superintendent of the concern and one of the partners, states that the object in furnishing the men with numbers was simply to discover those who were incompetent to perform their work, since, in several instances, they had suffered loss in consequence of the tierces breaking, because of

CARELESS AND INEFFICIENT WORKMANSHIP.

Each man was paid $3 a day, and some, he said, were not worth $1. The firm, he went on to say, should not be compelled to employ people who were worthless. Losses had been sustained by breakage, and it was absolutely necessary to discover those who were unable to perform the work. "As to being an ambitious man, as Greenan says I am," remarked Mr. Rogers, "and wishing to trample on the workingman in order to raise myself, that's all very fine. I desire to protect the interests of the firm, and competent workmen ought not to be ashamed to show their work. The fact is, there were some men here who didn't know their business; but, as they belonged to the society, they were, of course, protected by the others. Everything is quite smooth now, and many of the firms wouldn't have a society man at any price. It's hardly fair that we should be dictated to by the men we employ, considering that we asked nothing but what was reasonable." So far as

THE ACTION OF THE COOPERS

is concerned it appears that they are determined to hold out against the action of the firms that recently employed them. They consider themselves aggrieved in being subjected to a tally system which cannot be recognized by the organization; and although all efforts at intimidation are totally disclaimed, the coopers seem resolved to take a stand. Not the very best feeling is entertained for the non-society men who have stepped into their shoes; but they think that the merchants must finally come to terms. It is stated that many of the cooper unions throughout the States have been communicated with in reference to the question at issue, and that some decided action will shortly be taken upon it.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.

The stiff northwest gale of yesterday raised considerable of a sea on the rivers, making it somewhat risky for the smallboatmen to venture out in their frail craft. A boatman named Gilday started from the Battery with 2 [illegible] of meat for Governor's Island, and, when almost half way, his boat swamped, causing him to lose all his freight. The meat belonged to Evans & Co., and was valued at $[illegible]. The boatman was rescued by a passing tug. Another accident occurred at about the same place in the afternoon about four o'clock as the steamboat Governor's Island, which plies between the Battery and Governor's Island, was on her way to the island she was run into by a fishing smack, carrying overboard the steamer's pilot house and doing other slight damage. The pilot had a very narrow escape from serious injury. Several passengers were on board at the time, but no one was hurt. The boat was taken in tow by a tug and moored in the Atlantic basin. The smack sustained no damage.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, Jan. 29—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and strong. The cotton market was quiet at a little improvement.

MONEY SIX TO SEVEN PER CENT.

The money market was active all day among the stock brokers, who paid 7 per cent currency and 7 coin for accommodation, although the dealings on governments were almost without exception at 6 per cent, those at 7 being more than offset by transactions at 5 per cent.

Prime paper was quoted 7 and 8 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was lower, business being on the basis of 109 for prime sixty day sterling and 109⅝ for sight bills.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.

We notice in several of our Western exchanges an intimation that, owing to the alleged sale of Northern Pacific bonds in London, it is probable that the agents of that line will feel justified in withdrawing the present 7-30 bonds and substituting a 6 per cent loan. In view of the fact that the bonds were offered in London at a price equal to less than 90 per cent in our currency it is hard to understand this matter; we beg to suggest that the Northern Pacific agents might give the quietus to ugly rumors connected with this operation by giving some explanation. Is it, or is it not, the truth that the British public have been offered these bonds at 90, which they are attempting to foist on our own people at par? The cable brought us word the other day that the Northern Pacific loan of four millions sterling ($20,000,000) had been successfully placed by the London agents of the road. By reference to our London files of papers we see that the bonds were offered at 85 per cent, less 5 per cent per annum to those who paid cash instead of subscribing in instalments. What is the explanation of this inconsistency?

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR FEBRUARY.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, having received the official programme of Treasury gold sales and bond purchases for the ensuing month, has bulletined it as follows:—

Bond Purchases.

Thursday, February 1	$1,000,000
Thursday, February 15	1,000,000
Thursday, February 29	1,000,000
Total	$3,000,000

Gold Sales.

Thursday, February 8	$1,000,000
Wednesday, February 21	1,000,000
Total	$2,000,000

The deviation from Thursday to Wednesday in the second gold sale of the month is explained by the former being Washington's Birthday. The occurrence of Leap Year has given February five Thursdays for Treasury operations.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was unsettled and weak early in the day in consequence of a sharp decline in our securities in London, where, as will be seen by our cable despatches, general depression was occasioned by less happy anticipations of a peaceful solution of the questions before the Geneva Conference in connection with the Alabama claims. A rise in gold adjusted our market later in the day, induced considerable activity and restored its strength, particularly in the 1862's. The new loan was exceptionally heavy. The following were the closing prices:—United States currency sixes, 115 a 115¼; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., coupon, 115½ a 115⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110½ a 110⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅜ a 110½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112⅛ a 112¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅛ a 112¼; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108⅞ a 109⅛; do. do. do., coupon, 110 a 110⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅜ a 110; do. do., coupon, 110⅛ a 110¼.

GOLD STRONG—109⅝ A 110.

The gold market, which is still in the hands of the recently organized clique, was strong on the fortuitous intervention of the decline of our bonds in London, referred to in the previous paragraph. But the parties, after letting the price advance to 110, dropped it to 109⅝ on sales to realize their profits, and in furtherance of a general programme of "milking the market" and keeping the short interest alive. The most sanguine "bull" does not look for any such fluctuation in gold as is usual in the stock market, unless in the event of a foreign war, and hence, to make it profitable, there must be a good deal of "milking" done in a gold speculation nowadays. Intermediately, however, this prospect of war was offered faintly in the sudden decrease of the estimation of our securities in the English market, the price having receded nearly 1 per cent since last week; but, despite this danger and a reported further complication between England and Russia, as to their contiguous possessions in Central Asia (conjured up in the "three story back" of some Wall street newsmonger) the clique were selling from 109⅞ to 110 and down again. The current of speculation was furthermore rippled by Sunset Cox's Cuban belligerency resolution, forced on by the previous question, but voted down; and by Mr. Whitehouse's (so the Wall street bulletin had the gentleman's name) bill for an increase of three hundred and fifty millions in the legal tender currency. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	109⅞	2 P. M.	110
10:05 A. M.	109⅞	3 P. M.	109⅞
11:00 A. M.	109⅞	3:40 P. M.	109⅝
12 M.	109⅞	4 P. M.	109⅝
1 P. M.	109⅞	5:30 P. M.	109⅝ a 109⅞

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 4 per cent to 7 per cent, coin. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$54,758,000
Gold balances	1,536,532
Currency balances	1,727,511

The Sub-Treasury paid out $58,000 in redemption of '62's, and $400,000 on account of January interest.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	96	Tol & W cons con	90
New York Cen 6's, 1887	93½	Han & Naples 1st m	85
New York Cen 6's, r e	91	Gt West 1st m, 1888	99½
New York Cen 6's, sub	91	Gt West 2d m, 1893	89½
New York Cen 7's, 1876	104	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	93
Erie 1st m, ex	101	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	90
Erie 3d m 7's, '79	98	Gal & Chic extended	107
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	95½	Gal & Chic 2d m	100½
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	93½	Chi, R I & Pacific	106
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	91	Mor & Essex 1st m	105½
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	94	Mor & Essex 2d m	101
Long Dock bonds	92	Clev & Tol s f	102½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	106	New Jer Cent 1st m, n	107
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	101	New Jer Cen 2d m	102
Harlem 1st m, 7's	103	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	103
Harlem con mtg s f 6's	97	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	97
Alb & Sus 1st bds	103	Clev & Pitts con s f	96½
Alb & Sus 2d bds	98	Clev & Pitts 3d m	95½
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	116	Clev & Pitts 4th m	95
Chic, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	114	Chic & Alt 1st m	104
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99	Chic & Alt income	96
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	108	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	100	Ohio & Miss con	96½
Cen Pac gold bonds	102½	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	88
Union Pac 1st m	92½	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	96
Union Pac l g 7's	82½	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	96
Un Pac Inc 10's	87½	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	110½
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	106½	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	98
Belleville & So Ill 1st, 8's	95	Mil & St Paul 1st m	96
Alt & T H 1st m	98	Mar & Cin 1st m	97
Alton & T H 2d m inc	79	Chic & Mil 1st m	95½
Chic & N W s f	101	Jol & Chic 1st m	107
Chic & N W con bds	95½	Col, Chic & I C 1st m	92½
Chic & N W ex bds	91	Col, Chic & I C 2d m	73
Chic & N W 1st m	109	Tol, Peo & W, E D	93
Han & St Jo land gts	102	Tol, Peo & W, W D	93½
Del, Lack & West 1st m	105	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	92½
Del, Lack & West 2d m	100	Tol, P & W, Bur'n div	95½
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	85	N York & N Haven 6's	90
Tol & Wab 2d m	86	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd	40
Tol & Wab equip bds	85½	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	84

It will be noticed that 40 is now offered for Boston, Hartford and Erie guaranteed bonds, against only 20 last December—a rise of 20 per cent. Is it true that "the road is to be leased to the Pennsylvania Central"?

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull outside of the Virginias, which might, perhaps, have been called active, the dealings having been quite numerous at 53 a 54½. The Missouris were weak and dropped to 94 a 94½. North Carolinas were quiet, although the Legislature is again engaged with propositions to "scale" the debt (hence the expression "scala-wag" Legislature, used so frequently down South nowadays). The following were the closing prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65½ a 66½; do. new, 65¼ a 65⅝; Virginia, ex coupon, 50 a 60; do., registered stock, old, 45 a 54; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 54 a 54½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 16 a 18; Georgia sixes, 72 a 78; do. sevens, 85 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32 a 34; do. funding, 1866, 22 a 24; do. funding, 1868, 20 a 22; do. new, 15½ a 17; do., special tax, 12½ a 14; Missouri sixes, 94 a 95; Louisiana sixes, 55½ a 60; do. new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 62 a 64; do. levee eights, 70 a 90; do. levee eights, 1875, 78 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 78; do. railroad eights, 70 a 90; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 87 a 92; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 60; do. new, January and July, 20 a 20½; do. April and October, 28 a 29; Arkansas sixes, funded, 53 a 63; do. sevens, Little Rock and Fort Smith issue, 60 a 65; do. sevens, Memphis and Little Rock, 70 a 75.

STOCKS DULL AND LOWER.

The stock market was weak and heavy, under a slow selling movement, but recovered steadiness in the afternoon, and closed with moderate strength at the prices established in the reaction. The Stock Exchange closed promptly at five o'clock, and the street market was given over without the least disposition to disobey the resolution of the Board. The chief changes were in Northwest, which fell to 72, but recovered to 73¼; Pacific Mail, Ohio, Union Pacific, Western Union, Rock Island and Hannibal and St. Joseph, the last mentioned being active at 48 a 48½.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central	97⅜	97
New York Central scrip	93	92⅞
Erie	33	32¾
Reading	114⅞	114⅝
Lake Shore	90⅜	90⅛
Wabash	74⅜	74⅛
Pittsburg	92	91⅜
Northwestern	73⅛	72
Northwestern preferred	91⅝	91
Rock Island	110⅛	109⅞
St. Paul	55½	55
St. Paul preferred (ex div.)	75⅛	74⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	45⅞
Union Pacific	38⅛	37
Hannibal and St. Joseph	49	47⅞
Western Union Telegraph	72⅞	72
Pacific Mail	56⅞	55⅝

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 29—10:15 A. M.

$6500 US 5-20, r, '62, cb, 2d	111	300 shs Pac M SS Co	56⅞
3000 US 5-20, c, '67	112⅛	300 do......b c, b3	56⅝
26000 Tenn 6's, old	65⅞	300 do	56⅝
3000 Tenn 6's, new	65⅝	100 Con C of Md......b c	29⅞
5000 Va 6's, con	55⅝	600 West U Tel......b c	72⅝
10000 do	55⅝	200 do	72⅝
10000 do	55	200 N Y C & H R RR	97⅜
1000 N C 6's, sp tax	13⅜	10 do	97⅛
4000 S C 6's, n, Ja&Jy	27	30 do	97⅜
1000 S C 6's, n, Ap&Oct	28	200 do	97⅜
1000 Texas 10's, '76	93	600 do......b c	97⅜
5000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	92⅞	400 do	97⅜
3000 Erie 4th m	93⅞	100 Adams Ex......s3	91
25000 U Pac RR 1st	92¾	100 Erie RR	33¼
2000 do	92⅞	100 L S & M S R	90⅜
2000 U Pac 7's, l g bds	82⅝	400 do......b c, c	90¼
4000 Han & St Jo's, c b	98	200 do	90⅛
5000 Del, L & W 1st	105	30 Cle & Pitts R gtd	92⅞
3000 T & W 1st m, St L d	93⅜	90 do	92⅛
10000 C & R I & P R 7's	103⅛	100 Chi & N W RR, b c, c	72⅜
6000 Gt West 2d m bds	90	400 do	72⅜
5000 do	89⅞	17 Chi & N W pref	91⅜
2000 Clev & Pitts c s f	95⅝	20 Chi & R I RR	110
3000 Mil & St P 1st	94	60 Del, L & W RR	104
2000 Cedar F & M 1st	84	100 Morris & Es RR	92⅞
9000 Lake Sh div b	96	100 do	92⅝
20 shs Bk of Com'with	89⅜	100 H & St Jo RR	49
20 Ninth Nat Bk	108	100 do	49⅛
100 Quicksilver M Co	26⅞	90 Joliet & Chic RR	92⅞
100 do......b30	27	150 C, C, C & I RR, b c, c	89⅝
100 Mariposa pf	3	100 Un Pac RR......b c	37⅝
100 Pac M SS Co......s30	56⅞	300 do	37⅝
		100 O & Miss RR......b c	46⅛

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$12000 U S 5's, '81, r	109	$11000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅝
15000 U S 6's, '81, r	114⅞	20000 do	110⅝
5000 do	114⅞	10000 do	110⅝
13000 US 6's, '81, c	115⅝	500 US 5-20, c, '67	112⅛
6000 US 5-20, c, '62	110⅝	50000 do......s15	112⅛
1000 do	110⅝	50000 do......s3	112⅛
5000 US 5-20, c, '62, cb 2d	111	5000 U S 5-20, r, '67	111⅛
5000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	110⅝	5000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109⅝
1500 do	110	10000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	110⅝

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Missouri 6's	94⅛	100 shs Erie RR......b30	33⅛
10000 Ark 7's, M&LRRR	70	50 L S & M S RR......b c	90⅞
10000 Un Pac RR 1st m	92⅝	200 do......b3	90⅛
5000 Un P 7's, l g b	82	100 L S&MSRR scrip	87⅝
3000 C, C & I C 1st	93⅜	100 Union Pac RR......b c	37⅝
2000 W U Tel 7's bds	98	60 Panama RR......b c	75
7000 Mil&StP 7 3-10 con	98	200 Clev & Pitts RR gtd	91⅛
5 shs Park Bank	154	200 Chic & N W......b c	72⅜
100 Canton Co	81	100 do......s30	72⅜
200 Quick M Co prf......b c	30½	400 Chi & N W RR pf	91⅜
100 do......b30	30½	200 Chic & Rk I RR	110
100 West U Tel	72⅜	200 F, W & W RR	110
200 do......b c	73⅛	100 Mil & St P RR	55⅝
100 Pac M SS Co	56⅝	100 Del, Lack & W RR	104
100 do......b c, s3	56⅝	100 H & St J RR	49
200 N Y C & H R......b c	97⅜	100 N Y & N H RR......b c	143
2000 N Y C & H R scrip	93⅜	38 Rome & Wat'n......b c	97
20000 do......b c	93		

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	72¼ a 72⅜	N'western pf	91½ a 91⅝
Pacific Mail	56 a 56¼	Rock Island	110 a 110⅛
N Y Cen con	97¼ a 97⅜	St. Paul	55½ a 55⅝
N Y Cen scrip	92⅞ a 93	St. Paul pref'd	74½ a 74⅝
Erie	33¼ a 33⅜	Wabash	74⅛ a 74¼
Reading	114⅝ a 114⅞	Ohio & Miss	46⅜ a 46½
Lake Shore	90⅛ a 90¼	Bos, Har & Erie	3⅛ a 3¼
Union Pacific	37⅛ a 37¼	Han & St Jo	48⅞ a 49
Pittsburg	91⅞ a 92	Col, C & Ind Cen	22½ a 22⅝
Northwestern	72½ a 72⅝		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Jan. 29—5 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market continued quiet, but firm, for all descriptions. We hear of sales of 666 bags Rio per Erie on private terms. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16½c. a 16¾c.; do. do. fair, 17c. a 17¼c.; do. do. good, 17¾c. a 18c.; do. do. prime, 18¼c. a 18¾c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 18c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14½c.; Java, 22c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There has been a fair demand for cotton on the spot, principally for export. Prices were ⅛c. better. For future delivery the market was fairly active and decidedly firmer, closing at ⅛c. advance. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	*Saturday Evening.*	*Total.*
Export	1,317	405	1,722
Consumption	286	750	1,036
Speculation	73	5	78
In transit	350	—	350
Total	2,026	1,160	3,186

—Included in the above are 467 bales to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Saturday evening—January, 200 at 21⅛c.; February, 1,400 at 21⅛c., 300 at 21 11-16c., 100 at 21⅝c., 200 at 22c., notice after 15th; 100 at 21 11-16c., 100 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21 13-16c.; March, 900 at 22⅛c., 200 at 22 5-16c., 500 at 22⅛c.; 100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 7-16c., 1,300 at 22⅜c., 400 at 22 9-16c.; April, 200 at 22⅝c., 100 at 22 13-16c., 200 at 22⅝c., 100 at 22 13-16c.; May, 100 at 22⅞c., 700 at 23c.; June, 600 at 23c. Exchanged—11-16c. paid to exchange 300 February for 300 March. Total, 8,000 bales. To-day—January, 100 at 21⅛c.; February, 700 at 21 13-16c., 400 at 21⅞c., 500 at 21 13-16c., 300 at 22c. (delivery after 10th), 500 at 21 13-16c., 800 at 21⅞c., 500 at 21 13-16c., 300 at 21⅞c., 100 at 21 27-32c., 100 at 21⅞c.; March, 300 at 22 9-16c., 200 at 22⅝c., 500 at 22 9-16c., 1,400 at 22⅝c., 200 at 22 9-16c., 1,200 at 22⅝c.; April, 700 at 22⅞c., 500 at 22 15-16c., 50 at 22⅞c., 300 at 22 15-16c., 500 at 23c., 200 at 22 15-16c., 300 at 23c., 300 at 22 15-16c., 200 at 23c., 100 at 22 15-16c.; May, 700 at 23c., 100 at 23 1-16c.; June, 500 at 23⅛c., 100 at 23 3-16c., 100 at 23⅛c. Exchanged—⅜c. paid to exchange 100 February for 100 March; 200 January for 200 February even. Total, 13,250 bales; grand total, 21,250 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅞d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. The receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 1,081; New Orleans, 7,558; Mobile, 1,961; Savannah, 3,098; Charleston, 2,072; Wilmington, 115; Norfolk, 1,848; Baltimore, 250; New York, 1,096; Boston, 48—total, 19,127. This day last week, 27,761. This day last year, 35,919. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Alabama.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Good ordinary	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
Low middling	21⅛	21¼	21	21⅜
Middling	21⅝	21¾	21⅞	21⅞
Good middling	22⅜	22	22⅝	22⅝

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 6,622 bbls.; wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 76,000 do.; corn meal, 280 bbls. and 309 bags; oats, 18,520 bushels; barley, 2,500 do. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were without essential change. The sales were only about 4,500 bbls., including 100 bbls. rye flour and 500 bbls. Southern at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal remained quiet but unchanged. We hear of sales of 100 bbls. Western yellow at $3 70. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 50 a 6 15
Extra State	6 50 a 7 00
Choice do.	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	5 65 a 6 10
Extra do.	6 40 a 6 75
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 65 a 6 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 75
Family	5 90 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 75
Southern superfine	5 75 a 5 35
Southern extra	6 50 a 9 10
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 60 a 4 00
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a 3 90
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 15 a 4 20
Corn meal, puncheons	19 00 a 19 75
Baltimore	6 85 a 4 10
Calorie	2 95 a 4 10
Calcine	3 95 a 3 90
Western	3 70 a —

—Wheat was quiet, but firm for choice samples of both spring and winter. The market was nominal at about $1 50 a $1 56 for Chicago spring, $1 52 a $1 56 for Milwaukee, $1 57 a $1 59 for No. 1 [illegible], $1 64 a $1 69 for common to choice red winter and $1 70 a $1 75 for amber, but there were no sales of moment. $1 56 was refused for No. 1 spring in store. Corn was fairly active and decidedly higher, closing at 74c. a 74½c. for new mixed. The sales were 100,000 bushels, at 73c. a 74c. for new mixed, 73c. for damp do., 75c. a 76c. for Western [illegible]; other descriptions were nominal. Oats were [illegible] firmer, but only in light demand. The sales were about 57,000 bushels, mainly at 55c. for Western in store, 56c. a 56c. for do. afloat, 58c. a 60c. for white. Barley was in fair demand, but the firmness of holders checked business; sales 8,000 bushels of good to choice two-rowed State [illegible] at 80c. a 85c. Rye was dull and nominal at [illegible].

FREIGHTS.—There was but little inquiry to-day for berth room, either by steam or by sail, and rates were steady, excepting on grain, which was a shade better. In the chartering line there was a moderate call for vessels for grain at former rates, but beyond this the market was very quiet. The engagements reported to me were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 26,000 bushels corn at 6⅜d., 1,000 bales of cotton, ⅜d., 1,000 boxes bacon, 25s., 100 tierces beef at 5s., and by sail, 150 bales cotton, 3-16d. To Bristol, by steam, 7,500 bushels corn at [illegible]. To Hamburg, by steam, 50 bales cotton, [illegible]. The charters comprise:—A Norwegian bark, 2,100 quarters grain to a direct port United Kingdom, 5s. 3d.; [illegible] bark, and 1,000 tons, [illegible] weight, to Antwerp, general cargo, [illegible], £1,150; a British bark, 300 tons, [illegible] cargo on private terms.

MOLASSES.—The market to-day has been quiet but steady for both domestic and foreign. We hear of sales of 200 bbls. New Orleans at 45c. a 58c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	*New Crop.*
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	18c. a 25c.
Clayed	20c. a 22c.	19c. a 25c.
Muscovado, refining	—	22c. a 25c.
Muscovado, grocery	—	28c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	—	30c. a 50c.
English Islands	—	28c. a 38c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	45c. a 58c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet but very firm. The sales to the aggregate 40 bbls., at 70c. a 71c. in yard. There was a reported sale of 300 bbls. at 72½c., but we were unable to trace it. Rosin was dull and weak; we heard of no sales. Strained quoted at $4 [illegible] a $4 70. Tar was also dull and nominal at $3 a $3 50 for Washington and Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined continued dull and quotably [illegible]. There was no active offering, and no demand quoted at 23c. for remainder of month. Crude in bulk was also dull but nominally unchanged; held at 13c. for prompt delivery. Case oil was quiet but steady; quoted at 29c. a 29½c. Naphtha was also quiet but firm at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city. At the creek the market remained dull; quoted at $3 85 a $3 90 on upper and $4 a $4 05 on lower road. The Philadelphia market continued dull and nominal at 22c. for refined for remainder of month and 22½c. for February delivery. Later. We hear of sales in New York of 1,800 bbls. refined for prompt delivery at 23c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 770 bbls.; beef, 703 packages; cut meats, 2,143 do.; lard, 2,983 bbls. and tierces and 250 kegs. The market for mess pork was quiet, but very firm. We hear of sales of 250 bbls. for March at $14 62½, and 500 bbls. for April at $14 75, also 500 bbls. for July at $14 62½. Old mess was firm at $13 50, with sales of 150 bbls. Bacon continued quiet, but firm, the advance in prices having checked business. We quote:—Long clear, 7¼c.; short do., 7½c. a 8½c.; short rib, 7⅜c.; Cumberland cut, 7¼c. We hear of sales of 100 boxes Western short clear at 7⅜c. Dressed hogs were in good demand and higher; quoted at 5⅞c. a 6⅛c. for Western, and 6⅜c. a 7⅛c. for city. Beef was in light request at steady prices. The sales aggregate about 125 bbls., within the range of $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess, tierces, and $18 a $20 for India mess, tierces. Beef hams were dull but unchanged; quoted at $23 a $25. Cut meats were quiet, with the exception of a fair jobbing trade from stores, which realized former prices. We quote:—Smoked shoulders, 6c. a 6½c.; smoked hams, 10c. a 11⅛c.; pickled bellies, 7⅛c. a 7⅞c.; pickled shoulders, 5c. a 5⅛c.; pickled hams, 9⅝c. a 10c.; sugar-cured and smoked hams, 13c. a 14c. Lard—The market for Western was moderately active and firm. Sales 500 tierces spot, at 9⅜c. a 9¾c. for prime, 9⅛c. for good and 9⅛c. for No. 1. For future delivery the sales were 1,560 tierces for February at 9 11-16c. a 9¾c., and 500 tierces for March at 10c. City lard was quiet, with sales of 175 tierces at 9⅜c.

RICE was in good demand, the market continuing firm. Sales 60 casks Carolina at 8c. a 8¾c., 100 bags Patna at 7½c. a 7⅞c., and 250 bags Rangoon at 6⅝c. a 7c.

SUGAR was in moderate request both for refining and refined. Prices showed no particular change. We hear of sales of 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 9⅜c., 13 hhds. Demerara at 11c., 3,800 bags Pernambucos at 9 3-16c., 325 boxes of old centrifugal (No. 11 a 12) at 10c., 845 boxes centrifugal (97 per cent) at 10⅜c. Refined quoted at 11⅛c. a 11⅞c. for A, and 12⅜c. for hards. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅜c. a 6⅝c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅝c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do. 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅜c.; do. white, 11⅝c. a 12⅜c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅝c. a 9⅝c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅜c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅛c. a 8⅝c.

STEARINE was in moderate request, with sales of 15,000 lbs. in hhds. at 9⅛c.; tierces quoted at 9⅜c.

TALLOW was scarce and in fair demand. We hear of sales of 75,000 lbs. at 9c. a 9⅛c. for good to choice country; city held at 9⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 308 bbls. The market was moderately active and higher. Sales 350 bbls. at 94c. a 94½c., 50 bbls. selling at the latter price.

CATTLE MARKET.

The market for beef cattle ruled firm at 10½c. a 13c. Hogs were firm at 5⅛c. a 5⅜c. Receipts, 1,600 cattle and 2,500 hogs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 29, 1872.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 19⅜c. Net receipts, 1,081 bales. Exports coastwise, 498. Sales, 300. Stock, 48,141.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1872.

Cotton strong; middlings, 21⅛c. a 21⅜c. Net receipts, 7,558 bales, gross, 7,561. Exports coastwise, 2,184. Sales, 600. Stock, 225,587.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29, 1872.

Cotton very irregular; in good demand; middlings, 21c. a 21⅛c.; sales at 21⅛c. Net receipts, 3,098 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,851; coastwise, 1,000. Sales 2,200. Stock, 67,161.

MOBILE, Jan. 29, 1872.

Cotton firm; middlings, 21⅛c. Net receipts, 1,961 bales. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 68,550.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29, 1872.

Cotton firm; middlings, 21c. Net receipts, 2,072 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,286. Sales, 500. Stock, 31,124.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tobacco active at unchanged prices. Sales 60 hhds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1872.

In store and afloat—Wheat, 672,000 bushels; corn, 482,000 bushels; oats, 404,000 bushels; barley, 170,000 bushels; rye, 39,000 bushels; peas, 1,000 bushels. Rail shipments—5,000 bushels barley malt; 11,300 bushels barley. Flour, wheat and rye inactive and unchanged. Corn dull; sales 800 bushels No. 2 Western at 59c.; 800 bushels do. at 60c., in Erie Railroad elevator. Oats—Small lots of Western at 46c. Barley neglected. Pork, lard and highwines dull and nominal. On account of the very cold and stormy weather but few persons were out trading.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1872.

Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 spring at $1 24 a $1 24½, cash and seller February; $1 25⅛ a $1 25⅞, seller March; $1 32⅝, seller April. Corn opened active and excited, but closed dull and weak; sales of No. 2 mixed at 41⅛c. a 41⅞c., cash or seller January; 41⅛c. a 41⅝c., seller February; 42c. a 42⅜c., seller March; 42⅛c. a 43⅝c., seller April; 45c. a 45⅜c., seller May. Oats dull and nominal; sales at 32c., cash; 32⅛c. a 33⅜c., seller February. Rye firmer; advanced ⅛c.; sales of No. 2 at 68c. a 68⅛c. Barley dull at 59c. a 60c. for No. 2 spring. Whiskey firm at 88c. Dressed hogs wanted at $5 05 a $5 10. Pork sold at $12 90, seller February, and $13, seller March. Lard stronger at $8 80, cash; $8 85 a $8 90, seller February. Hams to pickle unchanged at 8⅛c. a 9⅛c. Green meats firm at 5c. a 5⅛c. for hams, 3⅞c. a 4c. for shoulders, 5⅛c. a 5⅝c. for rough sides, 5⅝c. a 5¾c. for short rib middles, 5⅞c. a 6c. for short clear middles. Cattle dull and easier at $3 a $5 50. Live hogs firmer at $4 20 a $4 75. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 91,000 do. corn, 14,000 do. oats, 3,000 do. rye, 4,000 do. barley and 10,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 26,000 do. corn, 15,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 6,000 do. barley and 6,000 hogs.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

EDWARDS—MCGONEGAL.—On Wednesday, January 24, by the Rev. H. H. Gibbons, D. D., S. HILDEBURN EDWARDS to Miss RENA MCGONEGAL, of Newark, N. J.

FISHER—KNOTT.—On Sunday, January 28, at the Central Park Baptist church, by the Rev. C. C. Norton, Mr. CHARLES WOODMAN FISHER, Chief Manager and Proprietor of the New York Bureau of Subscriptions, to Miss LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Mr. George Knott, of Gloucestershire, England.

MORAN—BARBER.—Tuesday, January 23, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Princeton, N. J., by Rev. Thomas R. Moran, JOHN P. MORAN, Washington, D. C., to HANNAH M. BARBER, second daughter of William Barber, Esq., late of Brooklyn. Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

RUGE—MILTON.—On Wednesday, January 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. F. Thomas, WILLIAM J. RUGE, of Brooklyn, to MARY M. MILTON, of this city.

THORN—ROGERS.—On Sunday evening, January 28, by the Rev. Robert M. Stratton, GEORGE W. THORN to LIBBIE H., daughter of A. H. Rogers, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

YOUNG—LUTSON.—On Thursday, January 25, by Rev. William H. Ferris, D. D., DANIEL R. YOUNG to BARBARA L. LUTSON, all of this city. No cards.

Died.

ALBERTSON.—On Sunday, January 28, WILLIAM HENRY ALBERTSON, the only son of Harmon and Sarah Jane Albertson, aged 2 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th, from his late residence, 105 Suffolk street, at four o'clock.

ALLISON.—On Monday morning, January 29, ABRAM S. ALLISON, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 119 West Forty-third street, on Thursday, February 1, at eleven o'clock A. M.

BANKS.—At Nice, Italy, on Saturday, January 27, FRANCIS S. BANKS, son of the late David Banks.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRASIER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, January 29, 1872, MAUD BRASIER, aged 21 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 373 Gold street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th inst., at half-past two o'clock.

BILDERSEE.—On Sunday, January 28, at eleven A. M., ISAAC BILDERSEE, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 129 West Forty-fourth street.

BIRDSALL.—On Monday, January 29, EDWARD A. BIRDSALL, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,365 Third avenue, on Wednesday, January 31, at one o'clock P. M.

BOLDT.—On Sunday, January 28, HELENA M., the beloved wife of Hinrich Boldt, aged 41 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 148 Ninth street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 30, at two o'clock P. M.

CLARKE.—In this city, on Monday, January 29, after a short and severe illness, JAMES A. CLARKE, eldest son of the late Dr. Peter Clarke.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, in this city, on Saturday, January 27, CYNTHIA JANE COLLINS, formerly of Highland Falls, Orange county, N. Y.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, January 30, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Latham, No. 67 Second street, at three o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Stockton and Sacramento (Cal.) papers please copy.

COOPER.—On Sunday morning, January 28, ALLAN, youngest son of John, Sr., and Ann Eliza Cooper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Central Park Baptist church, Eighty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, on Wednesday, January 31, at twelve o'clock noon, without further invitation.

CREGIER.—On Sunday, January 28, MARGARET, wife of John A. Cregier.

Funeral on Tuesday, January 30, at twelve o'clock noon, from 53 Morton street. Relatives and friends are invited.

DELANY.—On Saturday, January 27, 1872, MARGARET DELANY, a native of the town of Roscrea, county Tipperary, Ireland, and relict of Joseph Delany, at her late residence, 224 Hamilton avenue, corner Rush street, Brooklyn, aged 75 years.

The body will be taken to the Church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, corner of Court and Luqueer streets, on Tuesday, January 30, at ten o'clock A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

DUCKWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 27, ELIZABETH DUCKWORTH, in the 64th year of her age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 214 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at one o'clock.

DYAS.—On Sunday, January 28, THOMAS DYAS, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, January 30, at eleven o'clock, from his sister's residence, 62 Orchard street.

DYSON.—On Monday, January 29, 1872, MARGARET, youngest daughter of James and Teresa Dyson, aged 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 541 Pearl street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ELLBECK.—On Sunday, January 28, MARY ELLEN, daughter of William and Ellen Ellbeck, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 353 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 30, at two P. M.

FISHER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 28, 1872, ELLEN FISHER, a native of the parish of Upper Badony, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 68 years.

Her remains will be brought on Tuesday, at ten o'clock, to the Church of St. Anne, corner of Front and Gold streets, Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul will be offered up, and from thence, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

GILLESPIE.—On Monday, January 29, 1872, ANN GILLESPIE, a native of the town of Carrattrassa, lower parish of Moville, county Donegal, Ireland, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, January 31, from her late residence, 52 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

Donegal papers please copy.

GLEN.—At 30 Pollok street, Glasgow, Scotland, on Sunday, December 10, 1871, CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of William Glen, aged 9 years.

San Francisco papers please copy.

GOODWIN.—On Sunday, January 28, SARAH, widow of Samuel Goodwin, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 62 Macdougal street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIBBEN.—On Monday, the 29th inst., Mrs. MARY GRIBBEN, aged 64 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day (Tuesday), at one o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel J. Boyd, Hudson City, N. J. Carriages will leave Hoboken ferry at twelve M.

HAROLD.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, January 28, 1872, ELIZA, wife of John Harold, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, January 31, at twelve o'clock. Cars leave New York at ten o'clock A. M.

HILLIKER.—On Monday, January 29, CHARLES A. HILLIKER, in his 46th year.

The relatives and friends, and Manhattan Lodge, No. 489, F. and A. M.; Exempt Firemen's Association and Empire Hose Company, No. 40, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 106 Varick street, on Thursday, February 1, at half-past twelve o'clock, without further notice.

HORTON.—Upon the Sabbath, January 28, in the 49th year of her age, MATILDA G., wife of Edmund B. Horton.

Funeral services at her late residence, Whitestone, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, upon the arrival of the 2:30 train from Hunter's Point of the Flushing and Northside Railroad. Train returns at 4:45 P. M.

HOWLETT.—In New York, on Sunday, January 28, Mrs. C. A. HOWLETT, wife of Michael Howlett, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 307 Henry street, on Wednesday, at one o'clock P. M.

Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

KINNAN.—At Washingtonville, Orange county, on Monday, January 29, 1872, MARY KINNAN, daughter of the late Peter Kinnan, in the 95th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—On Sunday morning, January 28, MARGARET GRACE, daughter of Margaret and John Mackenzie, aged 3 years and 2 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 112 East Forty-fifth street, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—On Saturday, 27th inst., Mrs. MARY B. MILLER, widow of E. L. Miller, Esq., and daughter of Stephen P. Brittan, aged 62 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. de Groot, Esq., No. 21 West Twenty-sixth street, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at eleven A. M. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, New Jersey, for interment.

MOWER.—On Monday, January 29, LAVINIA, youngest daughter of Alice and the late William Mower, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 99 Clinton street, on Wednesday, at one o'clock.

MURPHY.—On Sunday, January 28, ANDREW MURPHY, a native of the parish of Canturk, county Cork, Ireland, in the 48th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, 56 Henry street, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, to St. James' church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery at two o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Irish papers please copy.

MURPHY.—On Sunday, January 28, EDWARD E. MURPHY, aged 16 years, 6 months and 24 days, eldest son of Edward T. Murphy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, 179 Varick street, on Tuesday, January 30, at one o'clock P. M.; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MCCARTHY.—On Monday, January 29, LAWRENCE PATRICK MCCARTHY, only son of Timothy and Margaret McCarthy, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 584 Leonard street, Greenpoint, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCDONAGH.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, January 28, CATHERINE MCDONAGH, aged 62 years, a native of the town of Donegal, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, William McDonagh, 240 Division avenue, on Tuesday, 30th instant, at two o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery.

MCMAHON.—At 161 Eldridge street, ALICIA O'CALLAGHAN, a native of Callan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, beloved wife of James McMahon.

The remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, at nine o'clock, on Wednesday, 31st inst., thence to Calvary for interment.

MCMURRAY.—On Monday, January 29, MARGARET F., beloved wife of David W. McMurray, aged 32 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Knickerbocker Lodge No. 22 and Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 236 East Fourth street, on Wednesday, January 31, at two o'clock.

California papers please copy.

NEILLEY.—On Monday morning, January 29, of heart disease, JAMES NEILLEY, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 121 West Twenty-first street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

OWENS.—On Sunday, January 28, RICHARD J., Jr., only son of Richard J. and Johannah Owens, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 264 Second street, on Tuesday, January 30, at one o'clock P. M.

O'HARA.—On Sunday, January 28, JOHN O'HARA, only son of Thomas and Ann O'Hara, aged 1 year, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 432 West Thirty-second street, on Tuesday, January 30, at one o'clock.

POOR.—At Hackensack Heights, N. J., on Monday, January 29, HORACE F. POOR, in his 24th year.

His friends, and those of Edward E. Poor and Frederick Jacobson, are invited to the funeral, from Thirty-fifth street church, between Park and Lexington avenues, on Wednesday, January 31, at one o'clock P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

POST.—On Monday, January 29, 1872, in Williamsburg, WILLIAM H., son of Sylvester S. Post, aged 22 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John Bolton, 292 First street, corner North Sixth, Williamsburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 31, at one o'clock P. M.

New Haven papers please copy.

ROBERTSON.—On Sunday, January 28, JANET ROBERTSON, relict of John Robertson, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 109 Division avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, the 31st, at two o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SCOFIELD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, January 27, WILLIAM H. SCOFIELD, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch church, at West Farms. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Chicago papers please copy.

SHADDLE.—On Monday morning, January 29, HENRY V. SHADDLE, eldest son of Cornelius and Mary A. Shaddle, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Duncan avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, January 31, at twelve o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday, January 28, LANDON CASTLE, son of Morris H. and Kezia Smith, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The funeral services will be held at two o'clock on Tuesday, January 30, at No. 152 Summit street, Brooklyn.

SMITH.—On Monday, January 29, MAUD IMOGENE, only child of Theodore V. and Imogene Smith, aged 3 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, H. R. Agee, 478 West Twenty-second street, on Wednesday, January 31, at one o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Monday morning, January 29, WASHINGTON I. SMITH, son of the late Washington Smith, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church, Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Wednesday, at one o'clock, without further notice.

STEVENS.—On Sunday, January 28, FRANCES R. STEVENS, daughter of Cyrus A. and Mary A. Stevens, aged 3 years, 4 months and 5 days.

Remains taken to New Hampshire for [illegible].

TOLMAN.—On Saturday, January 27, 1872, of early consumption, Mr. AARON TOLMAN, aged [illegible] years, 9 months and 12 days.

The remains will be taken from his [illegible], 163 East Thirty-third street, to Newcastle, Westchester county, for interment, on Tuesday morning, January 30, via Harlem Railroad train leaving at 8:25; funeral services in church at Newcastle at eleven o'clock. Return train [illegible]. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

T[illegible].—On Monday, January 29, 1872, [illegible], Mrs. PHEBE JANE T[illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence to-day.

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EUROPE.

The Proposed Livingstone Expedition of the Royal Geographical Society.

POLITICAL SURVEY OF RUSSIA.

How Victor Hugo Was Beaten and Vautrain Elected in Paris.

BISMARCK'S FRENCH NOTE.

The Kaiser Believes His Minister Too Lenient Towards France.

The following compilation of letters from England, Russia, France and Germany of our correspondents abroad will enable the readers of the HERALD to judge of the present condition of matters and things in the countries from which they are written.

ENGLAND

Doctor Livingstone and John Bull's Pocket—The Proposed Expedition of the Royal Geographical Society—When It Will Start—The Herald's Enterprise Waking Up British Pride.

LONDON, Jan 11, 1872.

British munificence at times presents queer aspects. No sum is thought too large to devote to Christianizing the Fiji islanders, or for the purpose of carrying Bibles and warming pans to the benighted heathen of Central Africa or Nova Zembla, but for furthering incomparably the greatest work of the nineteenth century—that of discovery and exploration—the British government manifests an apathy and infirmity of purpose singularly at variance both with past policy and with present interest. The latest illustration of this *laissez faire* policy of the government is their conduct in regard to

THE PROPOSED SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.

In one of their constitutionally chronic fits of ill advised and short sighted economy they begrudge the paltry thousands necessary to equip an efficient expedition and thus practically abandon the old veteran to his fate. Nothing but the persistent effort of the late lamented President of the Royal Geographical Society, the noble-minded Murchison, backed by the solicitation and influence of his fellow geographers, could awaken any suitable response from the Home Office, and since Sir Roderick's death the chiefs of the favored haunt of red tape and flunkyism have evinced an unmistakable willingness to shelve the heroic traveller and missionary altogether. After spending the snug little sum of £8,000,000 sterling in attempting the rescue of a handful of meddlesome, malcontent missionaries detained as hostages by a native potentate whom they first "snubbed" and then cruelly outraged, they find it beyond their power or beneath their notice, to recognize the claims of one who has done more to advance the cause of civilization—to say nothing of Christianity and the interests of his country on the African Continent—than all the missionaries and travellers of modern times put together.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S ANXIETY COULD BE RELIEVED.

A few picked men backed by a grant of a few thousand pounds, could at any time during the past two years have solved the mystery in which the fate of Livingstone has been, and is still, involved. But the government turned a deaf ear to all such propositions, they made no sign. Time has run on and it is even now quite questionable whether anything would have been done by either government or society were it not for the enterprise of the NEW YORK HERALD in despatching a special commissioner to the scene of Livingstone's labors, with the avowed purpose of opening up communications with him. The reports which have reached England through that channel have

KEENLY TOUCHED THE NATIONAL PRIDE,

and shamed both government and people into action in the matter. They however, seem even yet half disposed to act in regard to Livingstone as they did on another similarly notable occasion, and leave to Americans the honor of finding and, if possible of restoring one of the greatest heroes and benefactors of the human race.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a late meeting of the Geographical Society it was announced by Sir Henry Rawlinson that the Queen, on the representation of Her Majesty's Ministers, had been pleased to bestow the royal bounty to the extent of £300 upon Livingstone's children, but not one penny toward the proposed expedition, and at the regular meeting on the 8th it was stated that no response had yet been received in answer to the urgent appeals made to the government in its behalf. It is however now determined to send an expedition independent of the government. The society have donated £500 to that purpose, and private subscription has already swelled that amount to £2,500. £5,000 more are required, and it will doubtless be supplied from the same source. A steamer will sail probably about the middle of the month and proceed direct through the Suez Canal to Zanzibar, where it is expected to arrive about the middle of February. As to the number and equipment of the expeditionary party nothing reliable has yet transpired. Nor do I think that the society under whose immediate auspices it is organized has yet arrived at any definite decision respecting it. Like the veteran Micawber, they are apparently waiting for something favorable to turn up. It will probably consist in about equal proportions of naval, military and medical men. Clergymen and correspondents are, it is understood, to be strictly excluded.

THE EXPEDITION

will be accredited to Dr. Kirk, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, and will doubtless be largely recruited from the Consular staff and attachés. After consultation with him as to the most advisable route to be taken they will strike at once into the interior as far as Lake Tanganika, and ascertain there the truth or falsity of the numerous rumors which have reached the coast respecting Livingstone's residence at Manyema. Without trenching on valuable space with further particulars, it is hoped that the whole of this glorious though long delayed work may be accomplished and the members of the expedition safely back in England within the year. There is however, a pretty strong belief existing, which finds expression in well informed circles, that the HERALD enterprise will head off the expedition or, in the rhetorical flourish of our trans-Atlantic brethren, that the American eagle will once more triumph over the British lion.

ALL SORTS OF RUMORS

are afloat respecting the [illegible] of the expedition, but [illegible], that nothing definite has been yet determined. Upwards of forty volunteers have offered, and the selection, which has been delegated to a sub-committee of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, will doubtless be made and announced at the next meeting of the society.

A sorry attempt was made by a fellow at the last meeting of the Geographical Society to throw a wet blanket over the HERALD'S enterprise and the reports of its special commissioner, and to bring both journal and officer under the ban of the society, but after the high complimentary terms in which the "great American traveller" had been previously mentioned at the society's councils and public meetings the animus of the speaker was too obvious to be mistaken.

RUSSIA

The Festive Season—The Approaching Two Hundredth Anniversary of Peter the Great's Birthday—Important Political Survey of the Empire—A Candid Exposition—How Austria Likes It—An Incident of Prince Frederick Charles' Stay in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan 2, 1872.

While you have already concluded your Christmas and New Year's festivities we have not yet begun them. We have only the 20th of December with us and we are only beginning to prepare our Christmas trees and presents. And we are doing so this year perhaps more merrily than ever, having, as we know, nothing but merriment and pleasure before us. The *Official Messenger* declared to us the other day *ex officio* that our position in Europe is as advantageous as [illegible] wished for. The Germans, with whom some [illegible] was prognosticated, sent us a distinguished deputation for the purpose of testifying the fraternal feelings that united them to us. [illegible] great stress is to be put upon this sort of demonstration [illegible] at all events refreshing to know that people are anxious to make us believe [illegible] our best friends. [illegible] pleasure [illegible] provided [illegible] are with us [illegible] till the [illegible] the Great [illegible] Easter [illegible] on which occasion a [illegible] of entertainment will be provided, including a monster [illegible] and agricultural exhibition which is to teach us what [illegible] incalculable progress we have made since the days the great reformer brought us in contact with the civilized world. A party of intelligent and patriotic people begin already to make preparations for the forthcoming great day, and issued the other day a proposal for giving one per cent of their income during the whole of their lifetime towards raising funds for national education. They exert their best efforts to get every one to participate in the voluntary and self imposed income tax, and thus to erect an everlasting monument to the memory of Peter.

Still, with all these bright and jolly prospects, the government has thought it desirable to express its views on political matters through a medium that is notoriously unpolitical—namely the *Official Messenger* (*Pravitelstvenny Westnik*)—whose whole duty it is to publish decrees and appointments in the military and civil service. I leave it to you to judge the importance as well as the wording of this document, of which enclosed is the full text, and all I have to add is that it has been launched without any pretext whatever—without even that of a survey of the past year, for it appeared in the *Messenger* in the beginning of December, and therefore long before new year's documents of that sort are issued. Here is

THE TEXT OF THIS IMPORTANT POLITICAL SURVEY.

Public opinion in Russia has long been engrossed by what is doing in the neighboring empire of Austria. There is nothing surprising in this. The Austrian crisis is the most important of the questions pending in Europe. The stage where it is being played out is in our immediate vicinity; the incidents in the absorbing drama react directly upon ourselves through Galicia and indirectly through what may be the result of it all in the East. Our papers naturally advert to these things very often. If many of them indulge in extreme views some allowance must be made for the provocation given by the language of the Austro-Hungarian journals, certainly not marked by temperance [illegible] others. At the same time it cannot be denied that the Russian press, by [illegible] the writers at Vienna and Pesth, has [illegible] from them the hostile [illegible] they have lately assumed. As long as [illegible] settle more [illegible] the question [illegible] should be the head [illegible] deny that the problems that have arisen and may rise in Austria are of a complicated nature and that they [illegible] will be accelerated by the momentous events which have recently occurred.

GREAT CHANGES.

It is not the first time in the present century that great changes have [illegible] 1848. During this whole period the [illegible] government were [illegible] dependent upon public opinion than they are now. Acting with more freedom than at present and being less subject to irritating impressions [illegible] they took a practical view of the various [illegible] as they arose and endeavored to calculate consequences [illegible] fitting themselves to a definite course [illegible] were the natural result of universal moderation [illegible] Russian proverb that a bad peace is better than a good war seemed to be generally recognized. This prevailing disposition was sadly altered for the worse in consequence of the new tendencies introduced by [illegible] and maintained by the French to this day.

WILL EUROPE REMAIN STATIONARY?

Is Europe to remain in the condition into which she has lately drifted? Will main force always be regarded as the supreme arbitrator of men and things, or will a beneficial reaction set in? Will the intoxication of victory and the craving for revenge perpetuate national differences, or will the disasters inseparable from war and the desolation of families at length compel a return to the wiser and more conciliatory policy which prevailed in past times? It is impossible to answer these pregnant questions. We may however observe that a traveler who lately had the pleasure of meeting Count Bismarck heard the following ominous words from his lips:—

"When I did all in my power to obviate war between France and Germany I was not because I doubted the issue. We were too strong to [illegible] defeat [illegible]. But I was convinced that war once begun will spread over half a century."

SHOULD THE UNFORTUNATE ANTICIPATION PROVE CORRECT,

should the endeavors of the leading minds of the age fail to preserve peace, nothing would be left for the world but to abandon the ordinary pursuits of industry and science and con the daily papers with a view to a timely discovery of the next outbreak of the next destructive thunder clap. We are all alike interested in averting such catastrophe and in turning the course of politics into a more auspicious direction. It is a trite truth to say that

THE PRESENT IS THE CHILD OF THE PAST.

France, feasting on the military glories of the Bonaparte period, finds it difficult to wean herself from her ancient ways. Thus the war of 1870 resulted from that of 1866, as did this latter from the campaign of 1791. Retracing our steps even further we shall have no difficulty in discovering a continuous chain of cause and effect, which explains [illegible] does not justify the expressions used by Prince Bismarck. Fortunately the East of Europe is free from the misfortune of such an interminable feud. The war between Austria and Prussia in 1866 certainly settled a contention which had been going on for centuries, but once settled the matter is at an end and not likely to revive, at least under the same conditions. The squabbles between Russia and Prussia have always been of a more accidental nature and have been easily allayed. Those two monarchies are connected by a community of interests and the glorious traditions of a long and victorious comradeship in arms. [illegible] bound to each other by the strongest ties of relationship and mutual esteem, and the services rendered by these two countries to each other [illegible] as strong as the perpetual strife going on in Western Europe.

RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The historical relations between Russia and Austria are still more remarkable. Centuries have elapsed since the day when these two empires began to exercise a power [illegible] 1854 [illegible] the bitter strife poisoning the West.

RUSSIA, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

There are some other considerations to be weighed in connection with this. Germany has been waging a terrible war against France and imposed heavy terms upon the vanquished. Whatever her motives for punishing them so severely, there is the fact that she has 35,000,000 of enraged enemies on the other side of the Moselle. Hence arise two results. It is France's interest to look out for allies rather than make fresh enemies. At all events she is in need of sympathizers, and very probably will endeavor to win over Russia. Germany, on the other hand, must be conscious that she has incurred the hatred of an entire race. However humiliated and enfeebled France may be by the war, she numbers 35,000,000 inhabitants and cannot be a pleasant neighbor for the Germans. The latter, being well aware of what they have to expect at the hands of so inveterate an enemy, made ready for all contingencies, and while strengthening the ties of friendship which bind them to other nations are likewise anxious to avoid giving offence to the rest of Europe. Their policy cannot but be a pacific one. It is even very probable that they will exercise a pacifying influence on the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet, and that their advice will be more heeded at Vienna than ever before. Though it would be very tiresome to indulge in too glowing expectations, still there are [illegible] influences which cannot be easily resisted. Such being the case, the position of Russia is clearly as advantageous as could be well wished for. As matters stand, Russia is free to act. Menacing no one, she fears no menaces. But it is asked, Has Russia no interests which might render it advisable for her to abandon her present attitude and participate in difficulties possibly threatening her in the future? We will endeavor to answer this question calmly, and without allowing ourselves to be carried away by prejudice or passion.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Firstly, as regards our domestic politics, it would be superfluous to prove that all our dearest interests combine to recommend peace. Peace to us is not only a means of developing our present resources, but also of gathering that strength which shall ward off the dangers of the future. On this point, indeed, the whole Russian press is agreed. But some journals are afraid that while we continue in a state of preparation political combinations may be formed around us which, instead of reinforcing our position, may have the opposite tendency, and involve those hostile elements we may have some day to contend against. With an eye to these contingencies a good many people in this country apprehend that Germany will be tempted to profit by the Austrian crisis for annexing the German provinces, remove the centre of gravity from Vienna to Pesth and make Austria a compensation in the East. Some [illegible] the length of pointing to the alleged desire of the German [illegible] with the Hungarians and Austro-Germans [illegible] this design. [illegible]

[illegible] the final catastrophe. If this is [illegible] national element? The work may be slow and intricate at every turn, but it is nevertheless steadily progressing [illegible].

[illegible]

PANSLAVISM.

From all this it follows that Russia, by preserving amicable relations with her neighbors, is rendering herself useful to the great Sclavonic family. The greatest enemy of the Sclavonians, on the other hand, is that most ardent Panslavism which prevents their being [illegible]. No government will submit to [illegible] their subjects systematically exposing them and [illegible] coming from abroad. States may be dear [illegible] others, but they object to [illegible] menacing the safety of their own government [illegible] kept down.

IN THE PAST,

when Sclavonians and Greeks were exposed to the [illegible] tyranny, Russia thought it her duty to protect her [illegible] an obligation which she never [illegible] to fulfil as far as she could. At present, when the [illegible] between nations is carried on in a more civilized way, culture and peace are the mightiest weapons to wield.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VARIOUS TRIBES

among the [illegible] monarchies of Europe is [illegible] law [illegible] Providence destined to promote progress [illegible] of the same nationality being assigned to different states, peace receives an additional guarantee. In the old times, when nationalities and linguistic frontiers coincided, wars were more frequent and terrible, and in the conflict we have just witnessed [illegible] all the Latin races stood on one side and the Teutonic on the other, the collision would have been [illegible] more fearful than it was. [illegible] gigantic struggles between nations and nations are no longer possible.

PEACE,

being a general necessity, we may hope that it will be preserved. France needs it to recover her strength. Germany wants it to consolidate unity [illegible]. Russia prizes peace as the [illegible] advancement in wealth [illegible] reform [illegible]. It would be well if the motives animating the [illegible] the Powers were duly appreciated by the press [illegible] we [illegible] hope that the [illegible] journalists will imitate the example set them by the various governments.

HOW THE SURVEY IS REGARDED IN AUSTRIA.

It is quite natural that, being addressed chiefly to Austria, a document of this sort should have provoked [illegible] in the Vienna press, and all of them interpreting the document with such hostility that the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* (not to be confounded with the *St. Petersburg [illegible]*, a Russian paper, while the *Journal* is a French organ of Prince Gortschakoff) printed on the 19th of December (1st of January) another note more especially addressed to the Vienna Cabinet.

"Some of the Vienna papers cannot give up calumniating Russia," says the *Journal*. "Unable to disavow the moderate tone of the political programme published by our government, they declare the government's declarations to be insincere. If Russia had ambitious views she would not have been in want of opportunity to bring them to a realization in 1829, 1837, 1840 and 1848. That Russia has always considered the existence of Turkey and Austria as indispensable elements of the European balance of power. To be sure the Crimean war ought to have greatly changed the views of the Russian government. Yet, notwithstanding the proceedings of the various Ministers that succeeded one another at Vienna, our Cabinet never took advantage of the provocations given to it. As to the question of the sincerity of our government, the Austrians ought to remember that our government is essentially a strong one, having its roots in all that national feelings and traditions produce, and that it has therefore no necessity whatever for saying what it does not mean." The rebuke is a pretty sharp one, as you see, if we keep in view that it is not a private newspaper that makes it, but an organ of the Foreign Office.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES

gave occasion to an incident worth relation. A gala performance was to be given at the Michael Theatre, consecrated to French plays. The cast refused, however, to play before the German hero. The Chamberlain in charge of the theatres, which are still an imperial institution here, made his report to the Emperor and received the following answer:—"Of course the artists are quite at liberty to refuse playing, but I am just as much at liberty to order them to leave the country within twenty four hours should they persist in this refusal." And the result of this answer was that the artists did play.

FRANCE

The Paris Election—How Hugo Was Beaten—Vote for Vautrain or Lose Your Employment—Metternich's Farewell Dinner—Another French Consul in Trouble.

PARIS, Jan 9, 1872.

The electoral campaign which M. Thiers ventured upon with his two chiefs of the staff, M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire and M. Calmon, has been crowned with a success which neither he nor any one else in France or abroad could have anticipated. M. Vautrain, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, has beaten Victor Hugo by a majority of 121,158 votes against 93,423. As a matter of ultimate success this result has no meaning whatever for M. Thiers, for M. Vautrain is as radical a republican as can be found among decent sort of people, and a man who will never be elsewhere but on the opposition side. But for the moment it is a great success in that sense that, having made up his mind to accept the least evil of the two, M. Thiers managed to avoid the greater being imposed upon him. He preferred Vautrain to Hugo and he got him, and this is the way in which he did get him:—

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

In the first place MM. St. Hilaire and Calmon were ordered to call upon all the district mayors and similar authorities and to direct them to use their utmost efforts to send to the poll all the moderate people of their districts who would be likely to abstain, being equally averse to both candidates. And while these two gentlemen were busy at Paris the President himself undertook to work at Versailles. He asked several of the leading tradesmen, like MM. Gold, Barbedienne and Dreyfus, to come over to him and to have a talk, during which he exposed to them all the dangers of Hugo's election from a business point of view. In the Quartier du Sentier nearly all the big merchants received one way or the other the same intimation. To all of them it was carefully explained that all hope of a return of the Assembly to Paris and, consequently, of a revival of the trade, must be given up if Hugo was elected, and all of them set at once to work so energetically that Hugo, who had on Friday morning three-quarters of the large factories upon his side, had hardly one quarter on Sunday morning. Some of the employers having declared to the workingmen that should Hugo be elected on Sunday they need not return to work on Monday, as the workshops would be closed. At the gigantic establishment of Cail & Co., where the workingmen are known to be particularly staunch in their radicalism, this sort [illegible] Vautrain [illegible]

[illegible]

all the conscripts of the department to drill at home instead of sending them to the camps of instruction. This made him very popular in the city, which did not give a single soldier to France during the whole of the war, and though M. Cotte was subsequently dismissed from the prefecture he has now been sent by his patriotic fellow citizens to the Assembly.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Passing from electoral politics to political gossip I must note two dinners which took place the other day—the one at M. Thiers', the other at Prince Metternich's. M. Thiers' dinner was given to the Emperor of Brazil. The Empress was present too at the President's house, and seemed just as much interested in the elections as her husband was. The dinner took place on Sunday, and the telegram announcing the victory of M. Vautrain arriving at the dessert, the imperial couple seemed thoroughly to enjoy the news. On the same day and at the same hour Prince Metternich was giving a farewell dinner to a party of fourteen Imperialists, including M. de Persigny, M. Benedetti and M. Conti, the latter of whom never before during this year ventured to appear at official or semi-official dinners. The toast for the Emperor and the Empress was proposed by the Prince and answered by M. Persigny, who said that he had the certainty of seeing the much-regretted Ambassador of Austria back before June, for the spring would not pass without seeing the return of the Emperor and the punishment of the traitors who prepared and executed the revolution of the 4th of September.

IMPERIALIST MOVEMENTS.

In the way of imperialist movements I must notice the arrival of M. Emile Ollivier after a year's retreat in Italy. He has taken a small apartment in Rue de Satory at Versailles, and is about to produce *un dossier foudroyant* against M. Trochu and General Palikao. Another of the imperial servants has been requested to come over to Versailles less willingly, and that is M. Jolhausen, late French Consul at Leipsic. He is accused of not having informed the government of the military preparations that were going on around him in the spring of 1870, and of having not done so consequent on some illicit connections with Prince Bismarck. M. Jolhausen has been placed under arrest at home, in charge of a colonel of the gendarmerie.

GERMANY

Bismarck's Note—A New Explanation—The Kaiser Thinks Him Too Kind to Thiers—Growth of the German Navy—Muzzling the Clergy—The Religious and the Labor Questions—Festivities of the Season.

BERLIN, Jan 8, 1872.

Those not classed among the stereotyped admirers of Bismarckian iron rule are cudgelling their brains to discover the true motives of the astonishing production recently published by the Chancellor—viz., his brusk note of December 7, threatening dire vengeance against France. It will be remembered by comparing dates that for three weeks after this bullying despatch the Chancellor was reported quite indisposed, though it was generally understood that he was hale and hearty, and that, when called upon by his anxious physician, he jestingly sent word that he was too sick to admit him. The fact was that he had the blues, and did not care to be seen either in public or at court. The following version of the affair we have from a source usually considered well informed:—Early in December the old Emperor, having learned the acquittal of the French murderers Tonnelet and Bertin, flew into a passion and instantly called Bismarck and flatly told him that all this was in consequence of his coquetting with Thiers and his condescension to Pouyer Quertier, and that he loved his soldiers too well to see them recklessly assassinated. Bismarck mildly remonstrated, maintaining that, in consonance with the customs of civilized nations, the French government could do no more than transfer the criminals to its courts, and that no one could assert that the French laws were purposely framed to acquit the guilty. But the Emperor remained deaf to such reasoning and insisted upon

PROMPT RETALIATION.

Bismarck retired grumbling and meditating as to whether or not he would yield to the wish of his imperial master. Upon "second sober thought" it occurred to him that his conciliatory policy towards Thiers had not been productive of anticipated results, that the wily President of the French republic was thinking more of reorganizing the army than of paying the milliards, and that in fact Thiers made excellent use of the pecuniary position to hold himself in office, knowing well that his services would be at an end if the indemnity were paid and the country freed from occupation. Swayed by these reflections Bismarck wrote his bitter note of the 7th ult., which produced such a thrilling sensation throughout the Continent and seemed for a while to threaten a renewal of the Franco German strife.

ANOTHER DECIDED STEP

on the part of the Chancellor is his energetic development of the German navy, which, as you have been informed by wire, has been severed from the military department and placed under his immediate control. The Minister of War, General von Roon, an infantry officer, ceases to have a say in marine affairs, and now the naval force, though nominally under command of another infantry officer, General von Stosch, is directly controlled by the Foreign Department, thus enabling Bismarck to carry forward its aggrandizement. There can be no doubt that his object is to make it in the shortest possible time a first class navy, and perhaps more powerful than any now in existence.

It is probably for this purpose that the German squadron, which at first was to consist of four vessels, but is now augmented to seven, is being fitted out, at an expense of two millions, to impress foreign Powers with the increasing naval greatness of Germany. It is evident to every observer that, as a political Power, the new realm is making gigantic strides. As for its internal development, it is far from corresponding with the outward appearance. True, a few of the somewhat liberal laws introduced since the union of the Fatherland have resulted in unmistakable benefits. For instance, the law permitting individuals to marry and settle when and where they may desire, without being treated as mere serfs by the authorities, has materially diminished the number of illegitimate births. On the other hand we might point to the first fruit of that narrow law passed at the last session of the Reichstag and intended to

MUZZLE THE CLERGY.

A Catholic priest at Moosburg, Bavaria, in a sermon delivered during last March stated that the Pope was deprived of his property because of the faithlessness of Catholic sovereigns, who were in duty bound to protect him, and who, though claiming to govern "by the grace of God," seemed to do it by the grace of the devil. When the trial took place, about a week ago, five witnesses appeared against the accused who testified to having heard the words above mentioned, which the State Attorney construed as treasonable, while a much greater number of witnesses could not recollect having heard such expressions. The unlucky priest was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in a fortress.

EVIDENCES OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

daily become more apparent. The new census shows a considerable increase of the population. Money is extremely abundant, and speculation in all branches of trade is assuming unprecedented proportions. Banks and stock companies spring up like mushrooms, and such is the competition among the former that fields of enterprise are being sought for branch banks even as far as Shanghai and Yokohama.

THE TWO GREAT BUGBEARS

of this epoch—viz., the religious question and the labor question—are just now thrown somewhat in the background by this general prosperity. Some sensation was produced by a letter from a Russian layman to Döllinger, asking him to assume the full responsibility of his movement, and, instead of basing his creed upon the Council of Trent, to return at once to the orthodox Church as it stood a thousand years ago and is still upheld in the East. "Unless you repent of your present errors and fully discard Roman Catholicism we, the universal Catholics, cannot admit you to our fold."

As of the labor question, it cannot be said that the government entirely ignores it, for conferences between the Minister of Commerce and the great reformer Schulze Delitzsch have lately taken place, and the condition of the laborer, strikes, coalitions and the social question were [illegible] considered. Such are the signs of the times—an old fogy Prussian Minister compelled to sit head to head with a liberal deputy, a representative of the laboring class.

THE SEASON OF FESTIVITIES

is now opening, and as last winter was one of constant mourning for the rulers and the ruled, the splendor and extravagance of this bid fair to more than compensate for the abstinence of the past. The Emperor and Princes are still enjoying the chase. [illegible] of your city is gathering [illegible] Miss [illegible] Florence quartet, Hammacker [illegible] and on the 18th proximo the annual [illegible] decoration will be more splendid than ever, because of the great number of crosses, medals [illegible] awarded during the war and the [illegible] who are expected to be present. The young Americans [illegible] under lead of [illegible] ladies, have already [illegible] which wound up at early morning with a genuine Virginia reel.

CANADA

The Boys' Home at Belleville Destroyed—One Boy Burned to Death.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 29, 1872.

A fire occurred here early this morning in the Boys' Home. The building was totally destroyed and one boy was burned to death. The night was intensely cold, and the inmates barely escaped in their night clothes. Total loss $5,000, insurance $2,000. The Home was established by and was under the control of Miss McPherson, who for the past two years has brought out a number of orphan children from England and provided for them in Canada.

Disastrous Fire at Norwich.

NORWICH, Ont., Jan. 29, 1872.

A disastrous fire occurred here to-day, which destroyed fifteen business places. The principal sufferers are—James Barr, foundry and store, loss $9,000, insurance $7,000; G. Moore, post office and store, loss $5,000, insurance $1,200; R. Miller and Co., loss $[illegible], insurance $2,000; R. A. [illegible], loss $[illegible], insurance $1,000; [illegible], loss $2,000, insurance $1,000, and several other sufferers in small amounts.

SMASHING THE "RINGS."

What the Grand Jury Are Doing in Jersey City—More Astounding Developments—An Assessor Fleeced of $300.

The Grand Jury now in session at Jersey City are rendering a service to the plundered taxpayers which can never be requited. Contractors, policemen, office holders, journalists and private citizens have been impressed into the service of the State to aid in the grand inquest and bring the violators of the law to justice. The records of the Police Department are in the possession of the Grand Jury, and those of the Board of Public Works will be made use of next. Every department of the city government will have its doings thoroughly sifted and every expenditure will be examined. The means by which a certain "ring" of contractors have obtained all the contracts to the exclusion of all other competitors will be inquired into. Fully a dozen cases will be brought forward to prove that contracts were not awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as required by the charter, and in each of these cases the members of the Board of Public Works are indictable.

But the most astounding developments of all are those in connection with the assessment of office holders for political purposes. One of these cases will be brought before the Grand Jury during the present week. It appears that during the late political campaign the most desperate efforts were made by the Bumsted "ring" to carry the Assembly districts. In the Third district an organization known as the Pavonia Club sprang up for the purpose of aiding the ring. In order to support this club and demoralize the voters of the district the most exorbitant assessments were levied on office holders. Mr. Joseph Acton, the Assessor for the district, was approached by one of the Police Commissioners, who informed him that he must pay the sum of $400 towards the funds of the club. Mr. Acton demurred, stating that his salary was only $1,800 a year and such an assessment would be outrageous. The Commissioner retorted that an applicant for Mr. Acton's position had offered $600 if the position were given to him. Mr. Acton was further reminded that all the Assessors had contributed a like amount. Under these representations the Commissioner induced Mr. Acton to sign a power of attorney, so that the Commissioner drew the amount at the City Clerk's office.

Upon inquiry into the matter Mr. Acton ascertained that not one of the other Assessors had contributed one cent. He thereupon brought the matter before the Pavonia Club, and a committee was appointed which reported in favor of returning $100 to Mr. Acton. This was the only redress the aggrieved man could obtain. He brought the matter before the Courts, and, in addition to the civil suit, the Grand Jury will be called upon to pronounce on the case. The Grand Jury have other matters affecting the same Commissioner under consideration.

ALARMING FIRE IN HOBOKEN

A fire broke out yesterday in a wooden tenement in Garden street, between Fourth and Fifth, in the very heart of an entire block of frame buildings. A large lumber yard was close by, and this added to the alarm of the inhabitants. The wind was blowing violently at the time, and so impressed were some of the people in the surrounding dwellings that the whole block should be consumed that they began to empty out their valuables in utter confusion. The firemen were soon at hand, however, and struggled heroically to save the property, and ere long their efforts were met with success. Had the flames endured much longer the water must have frozen in the hose and the loss would be incalculable. Unless preventive measures be soon adopted there is constant danger of numerous rickety tenements being consumed in that locality.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL POLICY

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29, 1872.

Thomas Lemoine, of this city, who has spent several weeks in the Indian Territory, has just returned, and reports that the feeling in regard to the adoption of the Territorial policy is gaining ground, but there is still intense hostility to it, and considerable interest is manifested as to the Congressional results on the subject. In the Creek Nation the advocacy of such measures would be dangerous to the life of the advocate. Among the Choctaws the policy is gradually growing. Among the Cherokees it is still more favorable. He says it is merely a question of time with all the tribes as to its ultimate success. But little else is talked of there now, and the sending of rival delegates to Congress is the source of much comment, and occasions at times local trouble.

MASONIC BAZAAR.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Masonic bazaar, now being held in the State Armory, in this city, draws a large number of people nightly. The building is handsomely decorated and all declare it the finest ever witnessed. It will continue this week. The Saratoga Commandery of Knights Templars in full regalia are coming by special train to-morrow evening to attend the bazaar.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 93; ten-forties, 91½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 29—P. M.—Rentes closed at 57f. [illegible]c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed strong. Middling uplands 10¾d.; middling Orleans 11d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 29—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; tres ordinaires, 134f.; low middlings, 136f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—Noon.—The breadstuffs market is quiet. Corn 30s. [illegible]d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—Noon.—Lard, 44s. 9d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Common rosin 11s. a 11s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 29.—Tallow 50s. 3d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £32 10s. a £33 15s. Turpentine 52s. a 52s. 6d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum, 47f. for fine pale American.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 12	Moon rises	eve 10 15
Sun sets	5 16	High water	morn 11 04

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer	Sails	Destination	Office
Nevada	Jan 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Australia	Feb 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Feb 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Hermann	Feb 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Feb [illegible]	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of New York	Feb 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Pereire	Feb 10	Havre	58 Broadway
Europa	Feb 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Feb 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Washington	Feb 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway
India	Feb 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Republic	Feb 17	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Atlantic	Feb 24	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Anglia	Feb 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Feb 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Laurent	Feb 24	Havre	58 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 29, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Holsatia (NG), Barends, Hamburg via Plymouth—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Scott, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.
Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Christel [illegible], Bremen—[illegible] & Co.
Bark Marianna III (Ital), Cortes, Lisbon—L E Amsinck & Co.
Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Express (Nor), [illegible], Queenstown or Falmouth—Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig [illegible] (Nor), [illegible], Cadiz—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Nuevo Mondo [illegible], Naples—Funch, Edye & Co.
[illegible]
Schr [illegible], Matanzas—[illegible]
Schr Abbie E Campbell, [illegible]—F D Hurlbut & Co.
[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

[illegible]

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse to H F Dimock.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.
Steamer Electra, [illegible], New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE, LI, Jan 29, 10 PM.

A heavy gale from the northwest has been blowing all day. No sailing vessels have passed by in consequence. Wind at sunset WNW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Jan 29—An arrival at Liverpool brings a report that the ship Almora, of St John, NB, was destroyed by fire at sea, and it was feared that all on board perished. (The Almora was built at Quebec in 1853, and was 1107 tons register.)

SHIP SAMUEL G REED, Winsor, from Shanghae for New York, is reported by cable as ashore on the east coast of Sumatra about 150 miles from Batavia. No date or particulars are given. A steamer has been sent to her assistance.

STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI, from New York for New Orleans, wrecked on Florida beach in the hurricane of August, 1871, had been moved about 75 feet on the 20th inst by the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief. Prospects were flattering that she would be got off during the next spring tides.

BRIG SHAMROCK—Our correspondent at Genoa, writing on the 8th inst, gives us the following particulars relative to the loss of the above vessel:—The American brig Shamrock, Capt Ray, from New York with petroleum, in entering this harbor at 6 PM 7th inst, with SE wind fresh and heavy sea, struck on the outside of the western mole. She has been striking all night; to-day the sea has ceased, and there is no hope of saving her. She will be a total loss, and is now breaking fast. In her present position nothing can be saved but with fine weather. Crew all saved, together with captain's wife and child.

SHIP [illegible], Crossman, caught fire night of 20th inst while lying at Pembroke, Me. The vessel was badly damaged; the cabin, quarter deck, mainsail and mainboom being destroyed. The mainmast was seriously injured. The [illegible] was about 600 tons register and was owned by L L Wade, [illegible]. The loss is estimated at $1000. [illegible]

SCHR CARRIE L HIX, Hix, at Boston 22d from Hoboken, reports 21st, at 1 PM, Block Island [illegible] miles, wind SSW, [illegible] saw the end of a spar which proved to be a gaff attached [illegible] halyards made fast to the spar, the halyards parted, but secured the spar.

SCHR VIOLA, Capt Colwell, of and from Cornwallis, NS, for [illegible], went ashore near Wispec, NB, on Friday last, 26th inst. She is a total wreck. The captain was drowned, but the crew swam safely to land.

SHIP VIRGINIA DARE, from Baltimore for Richmond, was reported aground below Jones Point, James River, 26th inst. Assistance was sent to her.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCHED—At Thomaston 10th inst, from the yard of Walker, Dunn & Co, a double deck three masted schooner of 44[illegible] tons, named the Am[illegible] Walker, owned by the builders and others, and to be commanded by Capt John G Dunn, of Thomaston.

Whalemen.

Sailed from Provincetown 25th, schrs Arizona, Nickerson, and M Dyer, Dyer, and Gracie M Parker, Dyer, for Atlantic Ocean.

Cleared at New Bedford 27th, schr Channel, Braley, Atlantic Ocean.

Spoken.

Bark Dirigo, from Mobile for Boston, Jan 25, lat 40 40, lon [illegible] (by [illegible] at A Leggett, No 4).

Foreign Ports.

BRISTOL, E, Jan 15—In port ship Merchant, Sprague, from Helsingfors, arrived 23d.

COLOMBO, about Dec 19—Arrived, ship Electra, Gorham, Colombo.

EAST HARBOR, TI, Jan 12—In port brigs Johanna (Dan), for New York in 2 days; S V Merrick, for Philadelphia in 3 days.

GIBRALTAR, Jan 5—Arrived bark Sagadahoc, Starkey, Philadelphia for orders; brig Newcastle Slater, New York for do.

In port Jan 7, barks Speedwell, Petten, disg; Hannibal, Morton, from Leghorn for Boston, wtg instructions; brig Ann (Br), Fury, unc.

Sailed 2d, bark Hornet, Hopkins, Genoa; brig Aurora (Br), Graham, Venice; 3d, bark Daniel Webster, Kendrick, Messina; 6th, brig M McFarlane, Hall, Alicante.

HAVRE, Jan 26—Arrived, ship Helen Clinton, Sprague, New Orleans.

HALIFAX, NS, Jan 29—Arrived steamship Nestorian, Aird, Baltimore (to sail 30th for Liverpool).

Also arrived 29th, steamship City of Halifax, St Johns, NF (her last trip on the Newfoundland route).

LIVERPOOL, Jan 29—Arrived, ship Hansa, Meyer, Baltimore; barks Clara Eaton, Merryman, Galveston; David Nutt?, Lockhart, Charleston.

LONDONDERRY, Jan 28—Arrived steamship Moravian, Graham, Portland for Liverpool (and proceeded).

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 28—Arrived steamship Colorado, Freeman, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

SIMON'S BAY, CGH, Dec 1—In port brig Annie S, for New York, ldg sugar.

ST JOHN, NB, Jan 26—Cleared bark Lavinia, Davis, Cardenas.

TABLE BAY, CGH, Dec 1—In port brig Queen of the Fleet, Balmat?, for New York, ldg.

TRINIDAD, Jan 14—Arrived brigs Aroostook, Bryant, Aspinwall; E P Stewart, Armstrong, Philadelphia; schr H B McCauley, Nash, do.

Sailed 17th, brig J B Kirby, Barnard, Philadelphia.

In port 6th, barks Trinidad (NG), Meyers, and Castilian (NG), You, disg; Arlington, Nordenholt, ldg; schr Sallie B Bateman, do; and the above arrivals.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 27, PM—Cleared schr Alice B Belden, Mayo, New York.

Sailed—Steamships Siberia, at 11:30 PM, Wm Lawrence, and Norman, brig Peri.

28th—Arrived bark Gan Eden, Greenleaf, Mobile; schrs M A Franklin, Pursere?, New Orleans; Alice P Higgins, Higgins, Tangier; Alice S Allen, [illegible]; M Bird, Merrill, Annie Barton, Frink, and [illegible] Wood, [illegible] Philadelphia; E S [illegible], Carroll, and [illegible] Davis, South Amboy; Bay State, Crocker, New York; Maggie Mulvey, Allen, Weehawken.

29th—Arrived steamships Roman, Philadelphia; Neptune, New York; brigs St Michael, Leghorn; Ossipee, Messina; [illegible], Cienfuegos; [illegible]; schrs E H Oakes, Turks Island; Jennie F Willey, Darien. Below, barks Lizzie, from Caracoa; Dirigo, from Mobile.

BALTIMORE, Jan [illegible]—Arrived ship John Temperley (Br), [illegible] Boston; barks [illegible], Andrews, Londonderry; J G Norwood, Harkness, Providence; schr Curtis Tilton, Thompson, do; [illegible]; Carrie Holmes, [illegible]; [illegible] Hedge, Davis, New York.

Cleared—Bark Annie Ruker?, San Francisco; schrs Cora, Buck, New York; Forest Oak, Parker, New Haven.

Sailed—Brigs Chowan, for Rio Janeiro; [illegible], for West Indies.

CHARLESTON, Jan 29—Arrived schrs F Merwin and S G Hart, from New York; S & L Corson, and Northern Light, Philadelphia.

Off the port—Bark Windermere (Br), Yeoman, from Halifax.

Sailed—Brigs Toro, for Barcelona; Minnie Abby, Boston; schrs Ella Matthews, Brunswick, GA; Orr? bad, Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 29—Arrived brig Emma L Hall, from Rio Janeiro for orders.

GALVESTON, Jan 25—Arrived steamship Ariadne, Doane, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 27—Arrived, schr Maggie, Harvey, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan 23—Arrived schr James N Huddell, Cranmer, Charleston.

Cleared—Schrs S L Glover, Terry, Boston; Guy E Phelps, Sheer?, New Haven.

24th—Arrived schr F [illegible], Bayles, New York.

MOBILE, Jan 23—Arrived schr Frank Lucas, Huse, Ruatan.

Cleared—Ship Gettysburg, Walker, Cork for orders; brig Cisneros (Sp), Castells, Barcelona.

24th—Cleared ship Alisa (Br), Anderson, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 24—Arrived steamships Cortes, Whitman, New York; Jose (Sp), Alberni?, Havana; bark Urvaden (Nor), Schack, St Jago; schr Annie Freeman, Bovnton?, Port Antonio. Below, coming up, schrs Hattie Baker, Crowell, from Boston; Royal Arch, Smith, from New York.

Cleared—Steamship City of Galveston, Rowland, New York; ship Marcia Greenleaf, Poole, Liverpool; bark Enrique (Arg), Orrell, Havana; schr Chas E Morrison, Smith, Baltimore.

27th—Arrived steamship Werbosset, Bolger, New York.

28th—Sailed steamship Cortes, Whitman, New York.

29th—Arrived, steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 24—Sailed steamship Germania; ship [illegible]; schrs [illegible] and Henrietta.

NEWBERN, NC, Jan 25—Arrived, steamship Zodiac, Chapin, New York.

NORFOLK, Jan 26—Arrived schr Favorite, Clark, New Haven.

27th—Arrived schr Gen Grant, Farnham, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 27—Arrived schrs Isaac Symes?, Cobb, Tangier Sound, Va; Amelia, [illegible], Newcastle, Del.

NEWPORT, Jan 26, PM—Arrived brigs Hyperion, Woodbury, Matanzas for New York; Sarah F Kennedy, New Orleans for do; schrs Ira Young, Young, Fall River for Savannah; Mary F Gage, Church, do for New York; Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton for Philadelphia; Henry Hobart, Evans, Providence for Baltimore; Robert [illegible], Ellis, do for Virginia; Geo S Fogg, Smith, do for Wycomico; J G Fell, Nickerson, and Susan & Mary, Kenyon, do for New York; M F Averill, Smith, and Santa Maria, Harding, do for do; Wm Thompson, Kelly, Hyannis for Virginia.

Returned in consequence of head winds, brs B T Crocker, Harding, Providence for Tangier; Nautilus, Dean, and [illegible], Dove, do for New York; Elisha T Smith, Baker, Fall River for do.

Sailed, Schr Ned Sumter, Pinkham, New York for Portland.

27th, 8 AM—Arrived steamship Florida, from New Orleans for New York; put in for repairs to machinery. Wind WSW, moderate.

NEW HAVEN, Jan 29—Arrived schrs Hattie E Coffin, [illegible], Hoboken for Providence; Amelia H Leaming, Shaw, Philadelphia; sloop Empire?, Smith, Brooklyn.

Cleared, Schr J W F [illegible], New York.

PENSACOLA, Jan 20—Arrived ship Mangerton (Br), McKinley?, Greenock; bark [illegible] (Br), Paddock, Bristol; schrs S [illegible] Barrett, and Mary Louisa, Taylor, Philadelphia.

24th—Arrived schrs Konrert?, [illegible], New York; Frank Clark, Morton, Providence; [illegible] S Davis, Harkness, Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 27, PM—Cleared bark Linda Stewart, Leighton, Matanzas; brig Aldoust? (Br), Menzies, Barcelona; schrs David Smith?, Ames, Zaza; J W Wilson, Somers, [illegible].

Sailed—Bark Sancho Panza and brig John Welsh, for Cienfuegos, [illegible].

29th—Arrived brig Roger (Br), Lockie, Demarara; schrs Jas Ponder, Jr, Hudson, Boston; Gen Grant, Bowie; Fortune Bay (NF), Francis Bowen?, Fenmore?, Newburyport; E L Adams, McKerson?, Boston.

City Ice Boat No 3 reports having towed bark Schamyl, for [illegible], to Breakwater 29th inst, and came up on the 27th with schrs Florence Nowell, Jas Ponder, and E L Adams in tow. Reports the ice very heavy.

LEWES, Del, Jan 29—Arrived, bark Georgiana, Pettij?, London.

PORTLAND, Jan 27—Cleared steamship Austrian, Brown, Liverpool; brig Mary [illegible], Cardenas.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan 26—In port bark Warren Hallett, from [illegible], will proceed in charge [illegible] bark John [illegible] and Wilson, late of the Warren Hallett, [illegible] at home, being the principal witness [illegible] on board, so far as the [illegible] concerned. The second [illegible] did not proceed to Boston [illegible].

PROVIDENCE, Jan [illegible]—Arrived schrs John Bankore?, [illegible], Weehawken; N H Skinner?, Thrasher, Port Johnson, [illegible] Hoboken.

Sailed—Steamer [illegible] Harris?, for Philadelphia; schrs Ann [illegible], Queen of the South, [illegible], Cynthia Jane, Gardner, and ship Pomona?, Swain, New York.

28th—Arrived, bark Mary M Bird?, Packer, New Orleans; schrs L M Strout, [illegible], Elizabethport; Samuel Carleton, Burke, Weehawken; [illegible], from Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Jane E Phillips, Gardner, Baltimore; Chas A Grainer?, Harvey, New York.

SAVANNAH, Jan 29—Arrived, schr M B Bramhall?, from New York. Below, schr Stanley? and two other schooners.

Cleared—Bark Arbitrator, for Liverpool.

SALEM, Jan 28—Arrived, steamship Alliance, Stone, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 28—Cleared steamship Belle? [illegible], Costner?, and Fannie, [illegible], New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States [illegible]. Advice free. Notary Public [illegible] F I KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free.
M HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND Provisions, warranted to suit the palate and the pocket of the million.
THOMAS R AGNEW,
260 Greenwich street, New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

The Jumel Estate Litigation—Important Collision Case—Alleged Passing Counterfeit Money—A Horse Racing Case—The Old Fenian Fund Suit Revived—The Injunction Against Tammany Case—Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Estate of Madame Jumel.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday before Judge Shipman. Witnesses were examined for the purpose of showing, as they stated, that Mme. Jumel had admitted to them that she had had a son when she was a very young woman. Much of the testimony, which is being taken at enormous length, has, apparently, little to do with the real merits of the case, and would bear cutting down very considerably.

The further hearing of the case will be entered upon this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Important Collision Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

N. W. Bridge and Others vs. the Steamship Aleppo.—This was a libel brought to recover the value of the bark Merrimac, which was sunk by a collision with the steamship Aleppo on the 20th of April, 1870, a few miles outside of Boston harbor. The Merrimac was on her way from Montevideo to Boston, with a cargo of wool, and on the morning of the 2[illegible]th of April was off Boston harbor, in a heavy fog; at the same time the wind had died down to a dead calm. The Aleppo was outward bound; and it is alleged, on the part of her officers and crew, that she was going at half speed. The proof is that the fog horn on the bark and the whistle on the steamer were blown at short intervals; that each was heard by the other; that subsequently the steamship came in sight of the bark, and that a collision followed, the steamer running head on to the port side of the bark, cutting her nearly half through. The bark sunk in about twelve minutes after the collision. The crew of the Merrimac jumped on board the Aleppo and were taken on to Liverpool. The question involved is whether the steamer was going at too high a rate of speed, considering the thickness of the fog. The case was not concluded.

For the libellants, Townsend & Scudder and L. L. Dodge; for the claimant, D. D. Lord.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Nathan A. Miller.—The defendant was held in $500 bail on a charge of having passed a $20 counterfeit bill of the Market National Bank at a store in the Bowery.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Stocker.—The defendant had been held by the Commissioner to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of alleged fraudulent bankruptcy. "Harry Hill" became defendant's bail to the sum of $2,000; and it was stated by defendant's counsel on the part of "Harry" that he could give bail to the extent of $30,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

High-Toned Horse Racing at Country Fairs.

Before Judge Barrett.

John Smith vs. John H. Bagley.—Agricultural horse trots, as Josh Billings calls horse races at country fairs, or trials of speed, the more harmless designation applied to them, do not always, it appears, terminate altogether amicably. A case in point came up yesterday in this Court. At an agricultural fair held at Catskill, Smith and Bagley, the parties to the above entitled action, arranged to try the speed of their respective horses. As it would not do to bet on the result they whipped the devil around the stump by the usual method adopted on such occasions to give a high moral tone to the affair. The money was contributed and away started the horses. Smith claims, however, that Bagley went away with the money without having the right to do so, and Bagley claims that the judges in declaring Smith's horse the victor failed to do the square thing. But Smith is bound to get the money if he can and hence brought suit to recover the money in dispute amounting to $250. He wants the suit, however, brought in Catskill and not here, and so the case came up yesterday on a motion to change the place of trial. The Court heard the argument and then reserved its decision.

The Controversy Over the Fenian Fund.

John Lawlers vs John O'Mahoney.—This old suit, which has been going through a lively legal process of battledore and shuttlecock for the past four years, seems to be endowed with wonderful vitality. The amount of money which has given rise to this prolonged litigious quarrel is some $20,000. The matter came up yesterday on a motion to open a default taken at the General Term. Mr. H. C. Talmadge urged with eloquent zeal the motion, which Mr. A. R. Rice opposed with like earnest ardor. The Judge listened with marvellous patience to the long story, the inception of the Fenian fund-raising movement in this country, the giving of bills of exchange by August Belmont on the Rothschilds, of London; the trial and conviction of the Fenian leaders at Dublin, the appointment of a receiver of the fund, the pending legal fight for the possession of the money, and last, not least, to the new evidence proposed to be gleaned from the parchment Fenians now in this country. Mr. Talmadge claims that unfair advantage has been taken of him, and asks for a new trial. Mr. Rice contends that there has been no unfair advantage, and that the suit should not be allowed to progress further. The Court took the papers.

The Injunction Against Tammany.

This matter, of which there have already been two postponements, was set down for argument yesterday. Unavoidable absence of one of the leading counsel was urged as an excuse for another postponement. The Judge accordingly put off the case till next Friday.

Decisions.

Knox vs. Colders.—The order cannot be granted. The money is in Phillips' hands, &c.

Brown vs. Coburn et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Merritt vs. Gooderson et al.—Allowance of $150 granted.

Howard vs. Reese et al.—Motion denied. $10 costs. See opinion.

In the Matter of the Application of Emeline Y. Young.—Bond approved and new trustee appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Bishop vs. Bishop.—Motion granted.

Barrow vs. Washington.—Order granted.

Dorman vs. Lunsgomb.—Motion granted.

Dabney vs. Greeley.—Order granted.

Lalor vs. Brennan.—Same.

Halpin vs. Halpin.—Same.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

Boezer vs. Krehling.—Motion for receiver denied, without costs.

Fanding vs. Steinmetz.—Motion denied, without costs, on condition that the words "which defendants, Steinmetz and Cassin, had," be stricken out of the prayer of the complaint.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Taylor & Hubbell.—Assignee ordered receipt June 1, 1872, with leave to assignees before that time to move for postponement on vacation of this order.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Robert T. Taylor.—Order of 1st of May, 1871, modified so as to allow argument of appeal from order of 21st of March, 1870.

Walcott vs. Farnham.—Motion granted.

Sackett vs. Sackett.—Motion granted.

Stilwell vs. Joslan.—Motion granted.

Lederman vs. Aiacus.—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett presiding, opened for motions yesterday, but adjourned, without disposing of any business, until Monday. The petit jury being discharged, no trial can take place before Monday next.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

United States District Court—In Admiralty.—Nos. 4, 18, 30, 60, 102, 42, 56, 24, 124, 52, 144, 90, 136, 11[illegible], 154, 1[illegible]7, 171, 45, 69, 131, 24.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 6[illegible], 75, 9[illegible], 135, 147, 155, 162, 167, 176, 17[illegible], 203, 206, 207, 43[illegible], 214.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Part 3.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8[illegible], 8[illegible], 8[illegible], 8715, 8716, 8612.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, Jan. 29, 1872.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for January 30:—Nos. 64, 20, 29, 60, 70, 44, 71½, 78.

BAD SIGNS.

At half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning a large sign board at 602 Broadway was blown down, injuring severely Frances Ross, of 211 Second street. She was attended by Dr. White and sent home in a cab. Another sign was torn from its moorings at the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway and in falling struck the head of Samuel Oliver, injuring him very severely. Mr. Oliver lives at 27 Henry street.

CANDIDATES FOR THE GALLOWS.

On Saturday night, as Alfred Smith, clerk in a grocery store, aged fifteen years, was passing through Sixteenth street about nine o'clock in the evening, he was confronted at the corner of Tenth avenue by two young men who commanded him to stand and deliver. He replied to this cool and unexpected request that he had but a small amount about him, whereupon one of the highwaymen drew from his pocket a revolver and presented it at Smith's head, informing him with an oath that in case he refused to comply with their request they would blow his brains out. Thinking they would carry out their threats Smith put his hand in his pocket and gave them forty cents—all the money he had. After receiving the money they started down Tenth avenue, and Smith went in search of an officer, and, finding officer Eagan, of the Sixteenth precinct, who had happened to pass, gave a description of the robbers. The officer shortly after found them in a lager beer saloon on Tenth avenue, spending young Smith's money for lager, and took them in custody. William Quinn, a boy who witnessed the transaction, fully identified the two young men as the ones who had assaulted young Smith. Upon being conveyed to the station house they gave their names as Patrick Murray, aged seventeen, of 455 West Sixteenth street, and Edward Elsnerz, aged eighteen, of 450 West Sixteenth street, prominent members of the notorious Sixteenth street gang. They were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, and denied the charge, but were committed for examination.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, THE STORE AND BASEMENT 601 Broadway, to a good tenant at a low price. Apply to C. B., at J. F. Mitchell & Co.'s, 87 and 89 Leonard street.

A.—TO LEASE, A LARGE HALL, NEAR THE NEW Masonic Building corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue; 50x90; ceiling 18 feet; will be fitted up for Masonic Lodge rooms; plans can be seen at the office. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

BROADWAY STORE, 150 FEET DEEP, WELL lighted—Part of store to let; light, airy Basement to let; dry, bright Sub-cellar to let, for mechanical, mercantile or storage purposes. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, 601 Broadway.

EIGHTH AVENUE STORE AND DWELLING, 492, West side.—Is one of the best business locations on the avenue; plate glass front; will give a lease to responsible parties. SMITH & MEAD, 4[illegible]2 Eighth avenue.

LARGE NEW STORE TO LET—NO. 135 WEST THIRTIETH street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; would make a good hall. Apply to W. F. MITCHELL, on the premises, or to AUGUST S. TABOR, 714 Water street.

PIER TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE on the North River; has just been put in splendid order; possession now. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

RENT OR SALE—WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Broadway, the Premises Nos. 147 and 149; 50x98 block; buildings on rear, 50x25; on front 40x55. Apply to WILLIAM P. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

STORE TO LET—FIXTURES FOR SALE—STORE 465 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, suitable for any business; particularly arranged for dry goods; can be had, with or without Stock. Apply on the premises to GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.

STORES AND VACANT LOTS TO RENT—AT MOST ACcessible point on East River. WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street, or Ship Chandlery of DAVID W. McLEAN, corner East and Delancey streets.

TO LET—A FACTORY BUILDING, CORNER OF JOHN and Jay streets, Brooklyn. Apply to THOS. LYNCH.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, ONE WELL lighted Loft, at 11 Vandewater street. For particulars inquire of CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, 90 Gold street.

TO LET—TO A BUSINESS MAN, STORE AND BASEment at 594 Ninth avenue; store 80 feet in depth; it has been a hardware and stove store for the past eleven years. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—ONE SIDE OF A DOUBLE WINDOWED store on the business part of Fulton street, New York; fixtures already in suitable for a gents' furnishing goods store; there is a retail business of $25 to $60 done on the other side and on the increase; will be let reasonably to a responsible party. Address A. F., box 141 Herald office.

TO LET—THE LIQUOR STORE CORNER OF LEROY and Greenwich streets; splendidly fitted up; also 21 Rooms over the store. Apply to WILLIAM KIRK, 15 Downing street.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS NO. 1,131 Broadway and No. 212 Fifth avenue, connected and running through from Broadway to Fifth avenue. Also the Store and Basement No. 214 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver street.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FACTORY BUILDING, 50X100, three story and cellar, with engine, boiler, shafting and pulleys, suitable for any business. Inquire at 26 Tenth avenue, New York.

TO LEASE LARGE FOUNDRY BUILDING ON TWENtieth street; coal yard, water front and pier foot of East Nineteenth street; also vacant Lots near the water. Apply to H. D. & J. U. BROOKMAN, 37 South street.

THE NEW FIVE STORY BUILDING, 60X75 FEET, avenue A and Twentieth street—Desirable where strength and light are required, with power. L. B. KELLOGG, 50 West street.

VERY CHEAP—RENT ONLY $4,000; THE ELEGANT marble front Store 81 Walker street; size 40x110. Apply on the premises to S. T. & A. T. MEYER.

5TH AVENUE, 164.—A HIGH BASEMENT STORE, WITH cellar, about 80 feet deep.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM $125 TO $500 a month; unfurnished, from $1,000 to $6,000 a year; localities choice. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, to a good tenant; neighborhood first class; furnished or unfurnished; must be seen to be appreciated; possession in February. Apply to owner, 327 West Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A.—$250 A MONTH.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House; furniture all made in Paris; Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth av., above Twenty-sixth st.

A.—$150 A MONTH.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED small brown stone House, Thirty-second street, Eighth and Ninth avenues; neighborhood first class. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth av., above Twenty-sixth st.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, FULLY furnished, $225 a month; Twelfth street, near Sixth avenue. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, FULLY FURnished, $200 per month; Twenty-second street, near Seventh avenue. Keys at WILLIAM TUCKER'S, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—A splendidly furnished House to let, for $[illegible] a month; will sell very low. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—$175 A MONTH. A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED House, on Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue, to let. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—LARGE BROWN STONE HOUSE, FULLY FURnished, in Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue, three rooms deep, to rent low. Boarding or private purposes. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A.—THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Superbly furnished House to let, to a first class private family, very low. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above 26th street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH street.—A five-story House, brown stone, to let, fully furnished, till May; after May would lease unfurnished. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A.—TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR MADISON avenue.—Handsomely furnished small House, only $175 a month. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above 26th street.

TO LET—A HOUSE OF TWENTY ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, in a central location down town; good location for renting rooms. Apply at 2[illegible]9 Broadway, room 33.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HANDSOME BROWN STONE House, elegantly and completely furnished, situated in West Tenth street, near Fifth avenue; rent $2,600; possession May 1; will be let to a private family only. Address J. B., box 2,261 Post office.

WARD & OGDEN, Union square, Are preparing their usual spring list of furnished and unfurnished Houses to let. Parties desirous of a responsible tenant will please leave with them a complete description of the premises.

N. B.—No charge unless a satisfactory party is found. Office—Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

Unfurnished.

A 2½ STORY HIGH STOOP BASEMENT HOUSE, 18 Abingdon place, to let; 13 rooms; all improvements; newly painted; immediate possession. L. L. & S. T. BURNHAM, 680 Hudson street.

A NICE LITTLE THREE STORY HOUSE, 33 WYOming place, late Elizabeth street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, to let. For particulars apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 3[illegible]8 Bowery.

A.—TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue, three story English basement House to rent from May 1, $3,500 a year. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—206 EAST FIFTIETH STREET; SPLENDID SMALL House to let, very low, from May 1; good order and all conveniences. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE ON THIRTYninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to let; newly painted and in perfect order. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A LARGE CORNER HOUSE ON FIFTH AVENUE, with stable adjoining, to let, on Murray Hill. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—OR Exchange, on West Twenty-[illegible] street, near Eighth avenue, modern improvements; rent $[illegible]. CHRISTALLER'S, 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

A NEW LARGE SIZE HOUSE TO LEASE, ON FIFTH AVEnue, for club or other purposes, above Fortieth street; also one on corner. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

THORNTON K. ROLMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 733 Broadway, offers on lease at a bargain for a number of years the [illegible] store dwelling No. 23 Fifth avenue, northeast corner of Ninth street.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE STORY AND ATTIC dwelling House 2[illegible] East Thirteenth street. Immediate possession. Apply to T. J. [illegible], 105 Bleecker street.

74 EAST [illegible] STREET TO LET—AND FURNITURE for sale, complete for housekeeping, $700; [illegible] one month. [illegible] Company, Broadway and Forty-second st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

$1,000 A YEAR—NICE LITTLE HOUSE ON EAST Fortieth street; Twenty-seventh street, good House, $1,000, 190 others; Twenty-ninth street, $2,000. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR one or two gentlemen, without board, all conveniences; family private. 220 East Ninth street, near Second avenue.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—In a quiet private French family, at 60 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR to gentlemen only, with gas, bath, hot and cold water; rent $3 per week. 147 West Twentieth street.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Modern improvements; housekeeping privileges if desired. Apply at 154 West Thirty-second street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED, TWO small Rooms, hot and cold water, gas, &c., very reasonable, to gentlemen only. 52 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

MODERATE RENT.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front Parlor and Sleeping Room adjoining; bath, gas, kitchen fire included. Apply to owner, 416 West Thirty-third street.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in a private house, to a gentleman and lady; first class location; terms reasonable to a desirable party. 251 West Fifty-second street.

SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS—PRIVATE HOUSE; all modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping; piano can be had; no children; $13 25 per week. 11 and 12 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife. 160 Waverley place.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, 240 EAST TWELFTH street.

TO LET—BACK PARLOR, FURNISHED, FOR BEDroom, with privilege of front parlor and piano, for one or two gentlemen; city reference required. Inquire at 314 West Twenty-fifth street, from 6 to 8 P. M.

9 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let to first class parties. Will be vacant on Monday, February 5. Reference.

32 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, ONE or two handsomely furnished Rooms, bath, &c., to a small, quiet house; terms reasonable to a good party; gentlemen preferred.

54 BEACH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen; furniture, carpets and bedding all new; gas; cold and hot water and baths.

349 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—Newly and neatly furnished Rooms to let, together or separately, at moderate prices. Single Rooms for gentlemen.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, several nicely furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen or man and wife. Rent from $2 to $5 per week.

666 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—A neatly furnished Room for man and wife for housekeeping, or for a single gentleman or lady; all improvements; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 21 EAST HOUSTON STREET.—SMALL ROOMS to let, from $5 to $8 per month. Apply to the housekeeper.

A HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR TO LET—FIVE ROOMS, in new house, 428 West Fortieth street; very convenient; rent $30. Apply to J. CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

FLOORS TO LET—OF FIVE ROOMS EACH; RENT moderate; new house. 539 East Thirtieth street. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY OR DOCTOR, THE first floor and basement in the private house 250 East Broadway.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS; HOT and cold water, wash tubs, dumb waiter and every modern improvement. FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 968 Third avenue.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, $35 PER month. Apply to the owner, 158 West Twenty-fifth st.

TO LET—A ROOM IN 10 EAST UNION SQUARE, FOR a gentleman.

TO LET—HALF OR PART OF THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone house 237 East Sixty-second street, containing all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR rooms, only three families in house, at 694 Ninth avenue; rent $35. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, CONSISTING OF SEVEN rooms, water, bath, gas, &c. Inquire at 763 Sixth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. Possession immediately.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE—FIVE ROOMS, TO RENT, unfurnished, to a family without children. Apply at 144 West Fortieth street, between Broadway and Seventh av.

$40 PER MONTH FOR SECOND FLOOR—SIX rooms; front and back parlor, two bedrooms, dining room and kitchen, all on the same floor. Inquire at 156 West Tenth street.

145 FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN IRVING place and Third avenue.—A large Room, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; large single Rooms for one or two gentlemen.

FINE ARTS.

BUST OF COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR.—Young's Bust of the late James Fisk, Jr., which is the original and only authorized copy, has been secured by United States patent for the benefit of Mrs. Fisk. Copies can now be secured in plaster as follows:—

Life size, white, $30.
Life size, tinted, $32.
In military dress, cabinet size, $5.
Marble or bronze busts, in any style drapery, executed to order.

Apply to JOHN H. COMER, Office Erie Railway Company, 309 West Twenty-third street, New York.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.—New and elegant designs; Parlor Bagatelle Boards and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

A BILLIARD TABLE TO RENT OR FOR SALE cheap—Four pockets; standard size. Also small part able Table; two for parlor use, at 219 East Twenty-third st.

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES equal to the best made, at half the cost. Tables including Balls, Cues, &c., $165 to $[illegible]. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO., 860 Broadway.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Nut, $5 50; egg and furnace, $6; stove, $6 50 per ton, 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered. THOS. STOKES, corner Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue.

$5 75 AND $6 PER TON FOR THE BEST LOCUST Mountain Egg and Stove size Coal, delivered. MANHATTAN COAL YARD, 140 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND STEAM Engines and Boilers, steam Pumps and machinist's Tools at 21 Water street, Brooklyn. FINNEY & HOFFMAN.

FOR SALE—A 34-INCH PAINT MILL, GROCER'S Sugar Mill, Fan Mill, Pulleys, Belts, &c. Inquire at FALCONER'S Machine Shop, 4[illegible] Hudson street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TWO HOISTING ENGINES; ONE FOURbarrelled and one two-barrelled; both double cylinder. Apply to MURPHY, McCURDY & WORDEN, 276 West st.

ONE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER (6 horse power), Elevator Machinery, Warehouse Scale, one Safe and two Desks. Will be sold cheap if called for soon. Apply to BROCKWAY & SMITH, 149 Chambers street.

ONE NEW BOILER IRON SILK SAFE, 7 FEET HIGH, 5 feet wide, by 30 inches deep, for sale. Inquire at 260 Broadway, Row & Reinhard's office.

WANTED—COPPER VACUUM PAN, SIX FEET DIAMeter, with condenser, overflow and air pump; also a Power Lathe, to swing about twenty inches and take to about seven feet. All in good order. Address box 1,639 Post office, with lowest price and condition and where they can be seen.

15 HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER FOR sale. In good order; price $350. Apply to J. H. ASH, 56 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates, clasps or any extraction; teeth built up on stumps to original shape and color. Dr. SIGESMUND, 65 East Ninth street, near Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSA—GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, REveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MADAME PORTER, CELEBRATED MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant.—Consult her on all events of life. 25 Carmine street. 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION! TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN MILItary hospital experience; diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free. DR. FRANKLIN, 101 Bleecker street.

ALL IMPORTANT NATURE, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE produced, promptly cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 129 West Twenty-sixth street. 25 years' practice.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL UNFORTUNATES, BY Dr. and Mme. West, female physician and midwife, 106 West Fortieth street.

DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS FOR LAdies; confidential and skilful treatment. Office, 129 West Twenty-sixth street. 25 years' practice.

DR. AND MME. SELDEN, PHYSICIANS FOR ladies.—Confidential and skilful treatment; advice free. Office 67 Amity street, near Fifth avenue.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, 349 CHARLES street, between Washington and West.—Ladies consult her on all ailments. Board, nursing, &c.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH STREET, Female Physician, [illegible] ladies with [illegible].

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE.—[illegible] practice. Consultation free. [illegible] St. Mark's place, near Eighth street.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY IN NEED OF [illegible] should consult the old practitioner, Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

26 WEST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; no objection to hotel or boarding house; two years' city reference.

26 GREENWICH AV., NEAR 10TH ST.—A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches and marketing; best reference.

32 WEST 40TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

38 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family or boarding house; good references.

41 SPRING ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG GERman girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both wish to go together; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A GOOD COOK, willing to assist with washing; one who prefers a good home to high wages; best references.

65 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST class cook in a small private family; is a first rate baker of bread, biscuit and cake and all kinds of dessert; best city references.

112 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; an excellent bread maker; best city references.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call or address.

130 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE rear.—An English woman as cook; is willing and obliging.

140 WEST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO REspectable girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; excellent references.

140 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do plain cooking and the coarse washing and ironing in a private family; good city reference.

150 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent young girl as good cook; capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; no objection to a boarding house; city reference.

159 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; will assist in the washing in a private family; best city reference.

212 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS GOOD cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing; city reference.

217 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, game, jellies, custard, creams and pastry of all kinds; no objection to a first class boarding house or hotel. Call or address for two days.

217 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

224 WEST 19TH ST., BELL NO. 1.—A YOUNG woman as cook in a small private family; good reference.

226 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A competent girl as cook in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

236 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; reference.

239 WEST 33D ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, or as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; best city reference.

242 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good references.

253 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A GIRL AS first class cook; would assist in washing if required; has five years' reference from last place.

267 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., second floor.—A young woman as first rate cook; will assist with the washing; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

315 BOWERY.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST class cook in a fine private family; is well recommended.

319 WEST 41ST ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first class cook and to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. Call for two days.

322 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference.

324 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GERman girls in an American family; one as cook; the other as up stairs girl.

328 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; has good city reference. Call for two days.

329 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; also a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or both to do the work of a small private family together; best city reference from their last places. Call for two days.

329 WEST 26TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; willing and obliging; good city reference.

338 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook in a private family. Call for two days.

347 WEST 26TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK in a private family.

354 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is a good baker.

361 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is willing and obliging; call for two days.

367 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash and iron or do chamberwork; good reference.

387 2D AV.—AS HEAD COOK IN A HOTEL; UNderstands meat and pastry; can get up a handsome dinner; competent to take full charge of any kitchen; best city references.

408 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, CApable of filling any situation; understands cooking; good washer and ironer; best city reference.

409 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; the best city references.

411 BLEECKER ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good references.

412 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or as first class laundress; good city reference.

416 EAST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS PASTRY cook in hotel or restaurant; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days.

429 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A COMPEtent young woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker and a first class pastry cook; will assist with the washing if required; city reference. Call for two days.

435 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; no objections to a boarding house; best city reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS an excellent cook; willing and obliging; no objection to a private boarding house.

506 WEST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO REspectable girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid (is a good washer and ironer); best city reference. Call for two days.

513 BROOME ST., NEAR THOMPSON.—A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or will do the upstairs work and assist with washing; good reference. Call for two days.

530 WEST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK wishes a situation.

574 GRAND ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small family.

1,031 2D AV., NEAR 54TH ST., 2D FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as good cook; can give good reference.

1,243 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST sts.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

33 WEST 46TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A REspectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good references.

38 WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent references.

71 KING ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—BY a respectable girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Call for two days.

61½ WEST 30TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress and seamstress; satisfactory reference.

97 ORCHARD ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer, is neat and tidy; high wages not expected; good reference; city or country. S. SYLVANS.

111 WEST 29TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM 6TH AV.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine sewing, and fitting; is willing to make herself generally useful; good references.

117 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 7TH AVS.—[illegible] young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references.

125 SOUTH 5TH AV., NEAR SPRING STREET, REAR house.—A respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, take care of children and plain sewing, and to make herself generally useful, with some respectable family, where she can [illegible] all her time to the good and [illegible] of her employer; she can come well recommended for her honesty, decency, neatness and willing, moral qualities. Call for three days.

134 WEST 4TH ST., REAR.—A GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse for growing children.

137 EAST 21ST ST.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND waiting; city reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl, lately landed from England, to do chamberwork and waiting or to assist in the washing and ironing; best reference from last employer.

140 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; no other need apply; good city reference. Call or address for two days.

140 WEST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; excellent references.

145 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or would do general housework; best city reference.

149 LEXINGTON AV.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a good situation for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call for best reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., second floor.—As chambermaid and waitress.

157 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting; or take care of growing children and do sewing; city references.

212 WEST 27TH ST., 7TH AV., SECOND floor, room 6.—A respectable, active young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

213 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; city references.

217 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children in a private family.

237 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last place.

246 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing.

248 WEST HOUSTON ST., NEAR VARICK.—A REspectable young woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Call on or address M. K.

248 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIvate family as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, or as plain cook; good reference from last place.

262 BROOME ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 4.—A respectable German girl as chambermaid.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference given.

269 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business; best city reference.

301 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family. Can be seen from 10 till 2 o'clock.

308 EAST 22D ST., BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid; no objections to assist with the washing; good reference from last place.

314 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do fine washing and plain sewing; is willing and obliging and competent of filling any of the above situations; in a respectable family only. Can be seen for two days.

325 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

328 WEST 26TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has good city reference.

333 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl to do upstairs work and take care of children in a private family. Can be seen at last employer's.

333 4TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST., IN THE STORE.—As chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; seven years' best city reference.

338 WEST 48TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl, in a small private family, as chambermaid or waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

341 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A YOUNG American girl as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing; good city reference. Call for two days.

341 WEST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; city reference given. Call or address.

342 WEST 45TH ST., IN REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as good chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

342 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; first class city reference from last place.

353 EAST 15TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid. Call at her present employer's.

405 WEST 54TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

409 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

426 WEST 43D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; best city reference from present employer.

435 WEST 33D ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days.

465 3D AV., NEAR 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL (NOT long in this country) as chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing.

474 3D AV., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or waiting. Can be seen for two days.

515 EAST 6TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who can speak French and German, as chambermaid in a private family; will do fine washing; good reference.

558 7TH AV., CORNER OF 40TH ST.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family or to take care of a baby and do plain sewing.

568 7TH AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid, seamstress and to assist in fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

712 3D AV., NEAR 45TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or take care of children and make herself generally useful; good city reference.

774 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

870 1ST AV., GROCERY STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to help with the washing and ironing or to a private boarding house. Call or address for two days.

1,112 3D AV., OPPOSITE RAILROAD DEPOT.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and take care of children, or chamberwork and washing in a small family; city references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; best city reference. Apply at Mrs. MULREY'S, 125 South 5th av., near Prince st., in the rear.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

52 CHARLES ST., NEAR 4TH.—A YOUNG PROtestant girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Call for two days.

109½ DIVISION ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly; can bring her own sewing machine; city reference.

110 WEST 19TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER DEsires a few more engagements by the day or week, or would take work at her own residence. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

157 EAST 29TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, OF STYLE and experience, who thoroughly understands her business, would like an engagement by the day; can run several kinds of machines; best reference. Call or address.

161 WEST 26TH ST.—AS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's and Singer's improved machines, to go out in private families by the day or week. Call for two days.

163 WEST 27TH ST.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL to go in a family as seamstress; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and would wait on an invalid. Address A. D.

164 WEST 32D ST.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's garments, basques and lace overdresses, &c., desires the work of families. Call on Mrs. E. M. JONES.

172 BLEECKER ST.—A LADY TO GO OUT BY THE day to families in this city, who, having had several years' experience in the business of cutting, fitting and making ladies' dresses, offers her services to those who may desire to have their work done at their own houses; is a good designer and trimmer; also children's clothes [illegible]. Call on or address DRESSMAKER, for two days.

180 [illegible] AV.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and who is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can furnish her own machine if required. Call for two days.

201 EAST [illegible] ST., CORNER [illegible] AV., OVER THE grocery store.—A first class dressmaker, to go out by the day or week; ladies' evening dresses and suits a specialty; has the latest style of patterns; can operate on different machines; has her own [illegible]; terms moderate; best references. Ring the bell on the [illegible] top floor.

203 WEST [illegible] ST., RING FIRST BELL.—AN EXPErienced [illegible] by the day, week or month; would be willing to bring her own machine. Singer's [illegible]; no objection to the country; terms reasonable. Call or address for two days.

215 WEST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] avs.—A good dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting. Would like a few more customers by the day or week.

217 WEST [illegible] ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to do all kinds of family sewing by the day or week, at reasonable terms.

220 WEST 11TH ST.—A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, and understands making suits and ball dresses; can furnish machine if desired; very best references. Inquire for Miss KENNY.

224 WEST 15TH ST.—FASHIONABLE DRESS AND cloak making in and out of the house, by the day or week; the best city reference.

230 EAST 54TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a few more customers in first class families, to go out by the day as dressmaker; thoroughly understands her business in cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' dresses. Address Miss D., dressmaker.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

231 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes one or two more engagements to work in a family by the day, week or month; is a first class cutter and fitter; is also a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine. Call or address for one week.

241 3D AV.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES work by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address.

290 3D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A DRESSMAKER wants work to go out by the day or week; understands family sewing. Call or address.

335 WEST 24TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker from Brooklyn would like to engage in private families by the day; operates on nearly all machines; makes trimming a specialty; will furnish a machine if required; advertises only to procure customers in this city; best reference given. Call on or address Miss ACKLEY.

396 2D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., THIRD floor, back room.—A first class seamstress; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist with chamberwork or take charge of children; no objection to the country; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

509 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD like a few more engagements by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address DRESSMAKER. Ring fourth bell.

866 2D AV., STORE.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

951 3D AV., CORNER 57TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS, by the month; understands dressmaking, family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

972 8TH AV., FIRST BELL.—A COMPETENT dressmaker desires the work of a few more ladies at home; references.

1,275½ BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST., OVER stove store.—One of the most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to some of the leading families of this city. Call on Mrs. L.

1,327 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD go out by the day; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and makes dresses over at home if desired; machine stitching two cents per yard.

A YOUNG LADY WILL DO PLAIN SEWING BY THE day or week; will take work home or work in a dress making establishment. Address H. H., box 157 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

32 HORATIO ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a private family; city references.

64 OLIVER ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR BUILDING.—A respectable girl, with good reference, to do general housework in a small family.

68 MACDOUGAL ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; perfectly willing and obliging; good city reference. Apply after ten o'clock.

71 VANDAM ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference.

81 HENRY ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable young girl to do housework for a small family, or upstairs work and waiting. No objection to the country if she can get a good home.

111 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young girl to do housework; best city reference; willing and obliging; city or country.

158 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER 3D AV., SECOND floor, front.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family, or is willing to do chamberwork or assist a cook; not long from Ireland. Call or address.

200 BROOME ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 3.—A REspectable woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer and baker of bread; good city reference.

205 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 5.—A YOUNG GIRL to do light housework in a small private family.

211 WEST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable, competent girl to do general housework in a small private family; excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

219 WEST 32D ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has city reference.

221 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

225 EAST 81ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework for a small private family; reference from her last place.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; is a plain cook; best reference.

271 10TH AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a plain family; or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; city or country; good reference.

299 GOLD ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework and laundry work; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days.

305 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do the housework of a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country.

312 WEST 40TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good baker; excellent references. Call for two days.

322 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman to do light housework; is willing; city or country.

331 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; good reference from last place.

337 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family.

339 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at last employer's.

401 6TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., THREE STAIRS high.—A respectable young woman to do housework in a small private family.

421 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family.

425 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to country. Call for two days.

446 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

565 2D AV., THREE FLIGHTS UP.—A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

615 6TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRLS, to engage in one family, to do housework and chamberwork.

629 3D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS., FIRST floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework; good city reference.

1,054 2D AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A young girl to do general housework, or would do upstairs work in a plain family; eight months in the country; best city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

17 SOUTH 5TH AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper for widower or bachelor; no objection to the country. Call for two days. Mrs. GREGORY.

17 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—A refined middle aged American lady desires a home in some good family as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; best references. Call on or address DISCOURAGED.

61 ST. MARK'S PLACE, 8TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST and 2d avs.—A refined and reliable middle-aged American lady as housekeeper, companion to or to take care of an invalid, travelling or otherwise; best reference given. Call on or address TRUSTWORTHY.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL or any position of trust, by an American woman; has had many years' experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

101 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, OF 24, AND of good musical associations, to take charge of a gentleman's household; would make home pleasant and cheerful; no objection to travelling in the country; a widower's family preferred; references exchanged. Call for two days on Miss DENTON.

153 3D AV.—A HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, WITH A thorough and practical knowledge of all its duties, wants a situation; good references; no objection to leave the city. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER for two days.

354 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable Protestant woman as working housekeeper; is a good plain cook, laundress and seamstress.

382 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN lady of education as housekeeper or companion; salary [illegible] an object as a comfortable home. Address Mrs. WHITNEY.

A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMpanion; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address E. L., box 185 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, or any other position of trust where she can have her little girl with her; is a good seamstress. Address Mrs. M. J., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; no objection to the country; best references given and exchanged. Address [illegible], Post office.

HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, OR TO TAKE CHARGE of a [illegible] or any position of trust or responsibility; is a good seamstress. Address Mrs. B., Herald office, for three days.

Laundresses, &c.

59 WEST [illegible] ST., ROOM [illegible].—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes families' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day.

100 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO family or gentlemen's washing at her own house.

105 DELANCEY ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing; good reference. Mrs. [illegible].

117 WEST [illegible] ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble woman wishes families' washing or to go out by the day; best city reference.

122 WEST 30TH ST., BASEMENT BELL.—WANTED, by a widow woman, some washing; all best reference.

140 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress; good city reference.

153 WEST [illegible] ST., TOP FLOOR, AS FIRST class laundress [illegible] gentlemen's [illegible] and [illegible] washing to do at home; [illegible] done in [illegible] and at [illegible] notice.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 8.—AN experienced laundress wishes washing to do at home; would go out by the day; understands fluting.

159 WEST 2?TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing, or would go out by the day; city references.

201 EAST 3?TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS: ONE as first class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; the other as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; both can be highly recommended from their last place; good city reference.

211 EAST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as laundress and to assist in chamberwork; city or country; excellent reference.

317 EAST 57TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, to go out by the day to any private family.

323 EAST 26TH ST., ROOM 7.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes some washing at her own residence; understands all kinds of washing and fluting; moderate terms.

324 EAST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman would like to go out by the day to do washing or ironing or cleaning or to take washing home.

328 EAST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; good reference if required.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; no objection to go out by the day.

398 2D AV., CORNER 23D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable woman wishes a few more families' washing by the month or dozen; terms moderate; good references.

447 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning; excellent references.

488 6TH AV., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTABLE married woman to go out washing and ironing, housecleaning by the day. Mrs. BEAVENS.

621 3D AV., CORNER 40TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A first class laundress wishes a few more gentlemen's washing; will give every satisfaction. Call or address.

628 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable widow woman wishes families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; best reference.

1,054 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS., FIRST floor.—A young woman wishes to get a few families' or gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting and puffing; can give the best city reference.

1,371 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts., first floor.—A respectable colored woman wishes families' washing at her own residence; from $1 to 75c. per dozen.

1,449 3D AV., CORNER 82D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as first class laundress, to go out by the day, or take washing into her own house. Call all the week.

Nurses, &c.

24 LEROY ST.—A FRENCH NURSE WISHES TO ENgage with a family who are going to travel to take care of children; good references. Address.

59 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days.

63 WEST 38TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A REspectable and experienced person wishes a few engagements as monthly nurse; best city and medical reference given.

75 3D AV.—AN ACCOUCHEUR AND MONTHLY nurse will take a couple of engagements; best references. To be seen to-day.

80 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A GOOD RELIABLE monthly nurse wishes a few engagements; references from some of the best physicians in the city.

111 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse, who has just lost her own baby, with a fresh breast of milk; best city reference.

136 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS seamstress and to take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the very best city reference.

156 CHERRY ST., NEAR MARKET.—A RESPECTAble married woman, young and healthy, who has lost her baby, a day old, would take a child to wet nurse at her own home. Mrs. JENKINS.

173 THOMPSON ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FRENCH young lady, speaking English, to take care of a child in an American family. Call for two days.

203 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as nurse; is competent to take care of a baby a month old; is a good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best city reference. Ask for Mrs. RUSK.

206 WEST 34TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a Protestant woman as nurse. Can be seen from 10 until 2.

216 WEST 30TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL to take care of growing children and do sewing or up stairs work.

231 WEST 26TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLR.—A REspectable girl as child's nurse or to do chamberwork; Cuban family preferred; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

237 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL in a respectable family as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can give two years' reference from last place.

241 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing in a family; good references.

313 EAST 37TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTable American girl to take care of children and assist with light chamberwork.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as child's nurse and do plain sewing or assist in chamber work; good city references. Call for two days.

328 WEST 47TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman wishes to take a baby to wet nurse at her own home; will be well taken care of. Call for two days.

329 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to take care of children and assist with sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

337 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., second floor.—As nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine.

369 6TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A French girl as child's nurse; understands French and German.

400 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.—A young Italian woman, who desires to return to Italy, as nurse or lady's attendant in a good family; speaks English; is never seasick. Address E. R. WOOD.

421 EAST 18TH ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and assist in housework if required.

427 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; best city reference. Call or address.

428 CANAL ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse. Apply to Mrs. STARKE, midwife.

431 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A reliable woman as monthly nurse; best city reference. Mrs. SMITH.

435 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS infant's nurse and to do sewing, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

440 EAST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 16, to take care of children and to do light work.

450 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., second floor.—As nurse and plain sewer in a respectable family. Call for two days.

WET NURSES AND EXPERIENCED NURSES for all sickness constantly found at Dr. HANSEN'S office, 304 6th st., near Bowery.

Waitresses, &c.

140 7TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—A Protestant girl as waitress; can give the best city reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., THIRD floor, back room.—A young girl as first class waitress in a private family, or would take charge of children; best city recommendations; can be seen for three days.

407 EAST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young English girl as waitress and to do light chamberwork; good references. Can be seen for two days.

Miscellaneous.

40 CORNELIA ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman will [illegible] to [illegible] work in families; also will clean and take charge of offices.

64 AMITY ST. AND 6TH AV., SOUTH.—A WIDOW lady of social position and cheerful disposition wishes immediate employment. Call on STRANGER, from 2 to 5 P. M.

120 7TH ST., NEAR AV. A, THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 11.—A respectable woman to go out sewing by the month, week or day, for low wages; good city references.

159 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 8.—AS [illegible] and seamstress; understands [illegible] and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; [illegible] reference.

221 EAST 67TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A COMPETENT person as lady's maid or child's maid; understands dressmaking; city reference.

A FIRST CLASS IRISH SERVANT GIRL WISHES TO accompany a family [illegible] a few months; best references given. Address [illegible], 4,413 Post office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL [illegible] capable and trustworthy, constantly [illegible] entrance on 1st st. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A VISITING GOVERNESS [illegible] a few more pupils; teaches [illegible] best references given. Address [illegible], Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY GRADUATE OF THE PHILADELPHIA School of Design desires a situation as a teacher, designer or at drawing of any kind. [illegible] address A. I. WAR, 292 West 11th st.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE ONE or two more engagements by the day. [illegible] in the latest and most fashionable style. Call at 109 4th av., second floor.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS LADY'S MAID; LATELY arrived from Paris; speaks English, German and French fluently; understands hairdressing in all its branches; also dressmaking; unexceptionable references can be obtained. Address F. C. B. D., box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, CAPABLE of imparting a sound and accomplished education. Address QUAESTOR, box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—A FEW MORE LADIES TO HAVE THEIR hair dressed by the month. Address E. K., box 3,213 Post office, New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN EXPERIENCED cutter of ladies' underwear. Apply, with references, at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th street.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT 100 FIRST CLASS operators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; none but experts wanted; steady employment and liberal pay. Apply, with references, at 9th street entrance, Broadway and 10th street.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS HANDS to work on tarlatan and illusion dresses, none but experts wanted; also experts in lace work. Apply, with references, at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th street.

A. T. McMENAMY & CO.'S.—AN HONEST, TRUSTWORthy lady (if competent) can have a permanent position and $18 per week by applying at uptown branch, 735 Broadway, second floor, after 10.

AN INTELLIGENT LADY, OF BUSINESS HABITS and pleasing address, having good testimonials, can find a desirable situation at No. 9 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 Montgomery st., corner East Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT WAITRESS—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has good city reference. Apply at 105 7th av., corner 18th st., from 9 to 10 o'clock.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to take care of children wanted. Apply, with reference, at 510 West 35th st.

COOK AND HELPER WANTED—FOR FIRST CLASS boarding house; wages $25 and $12. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at 200 West 23d st.

COOK WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; MUST BE a good washer and ironer, understand bread making and have good city references. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M., at 31 East 37th st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—NONE BUT FIRST CLASS; those accustomed to work at waists, at trimming. Apply at 48 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL as children's nurse and plain sewer; none need apply except those willing to live in the country. Apply from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. at 268 West 14th st.

FIRST CLASS PLAIN SEWERS WANTED. 1,014 3D AV.

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small American family. Inquire at 253 East 50th st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A LADY OF REFINEment as housekeeper in the family of a widower. Answer, with full particulars, WIDOWER, Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at 409 East 57th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN CAPABLE TO TAKE THE ENtire charge and do the work for a family of three. Call on or address H. M. J., 562 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT HEBREW Orphan Asylum, corner 77th st. and 3d av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE AND seamstress; city reference required. Call at 123 2d av., before 12 M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; must be willing and obliging and have city reference. Apply from 9 till 1 at 38 East 38th st.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 66 East 34th st., before 2 P. M.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; MUST have good recommendations. 632 7th av., between 43d and 44th sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK of a small private family; must be a good plain cook, with city references. 205 West 43d st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD GIRL for general housework; must understand washing and ironing; good wages paid; references required. Call for two days at 419 West 43d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a private family; city references required. Apply at 363 West 20th st., near 9th av.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN SERVANTS; ONE AS cook and the other as upstairs girl; must come well recommended. Inquire at 134 Pacific st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO DOWNstairs work. None need apply but those who perfectly understand cooking, washing and ironing. Call for two days at 259 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and fine sewing and willing to go in the country; reference required. Apply, from 10 to 12 A. M., at 35 East 17th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS cook; best city references required. Call between 10 and 12, at 346 East 50th st.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO IS EXPERIENCED IN taking care of children. Call at 150 East 66th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; ONE WHO can cut and fit dresses. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 79 5th av.

WET NURSE WANTED—FOR A CHILD SIX MONTHS old. Inquire at 209 East 48th st., between 1 and 2 in the afternoon.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A SMART, TIDY girl to do chamberwork, washing and ironing. Apply at 504 5th av., basement door, after 10. City references.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND to assist with the washing and ironing in private family; must have good city reference. Apply at 370 West 32d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in an American family; must speak English and have city reference. Apply immediately at 152 West 44th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY, eight months old; must understand her business and assist with chamberwork; wages $10. Apply at 252 West 42d st.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR AND A GIRL TO MOUNT cartes, at BRATHWAITE'S photograph gallery, corner of 4th and South 6th sts., Williamsburg. A steady berth for the right person.

WANTED—A GIRL ACQUAINTED WITH PANTRY work and willing to assist in laundry; good references required. Apply to Merchants' Club, 108 Leonard st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN ABOUT 30 years old, to attend a first class confectionery; best reference required. Address box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN TO ATtend in a bread and cake store; must understand the business and come well recommended from last employer. Apply at 133 Liberty st., after 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, to take entire charge of a baby and one growing child; Protestant preferred; best city reference required. Apply, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at 126 East 45th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; ONE willing to assist at chamber work; must bring city references. Apply at 135 West 14th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT GIRL FOR chamberwork and to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference. Call before 2 or in the evening at 424 West 20th st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COLORED LAUNDRESS, who can do up children's clothes, shirts, fluting, &c., in the best manner; will sleep at home and come every day to wash and iron. Address, giving terms by the month and references, LAUNDRESS, box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS PLAIN cooking, washing and ironing, in a small family, at New Brighton, Staten Island, is near Catholic church and ferry; three other servants in family. Inquire at STEAD, STONE & DAVIS, 4? Broad st., New York, after 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG GERMAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the compounding of the books and also the manufacturing of vinegar, desires a situation; best reference given. Address H. T., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN ANY CAPACITY; an American born; understands gardening and horses thoroughly; has good references. Address A. N., box 206 Herald office.

A GOOD WAITER WILL WORK FOR HIS BOARD; good references; can do marketing. Apply at [illegible] House, corner of Division and Norfolk sts. Inquire for WAITER.

A YOUNG FRENCH WAITER WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family; best city references. Address L. C., box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A STEADY, RESPECTable young man, colored, in a private family as waiter; [illegible] can be well recommended [illegible]. Address HENRY, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN SEEKS AN ENGAGEMENT IN A [illegible] ... Address [illegible], box 167 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, WITH A FEW [illegible] ... Address [illegible], Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER'S OR CASHIER'S SITUATION WANTED [illegible] ... Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED BY A STEADY MAN AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE [illegible] ... 736 Morris st. [illegible]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A YOUNG MAN [illegible] ... Address F. BANING, 239 Hudson st., Hoboken.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION AS head waiter in a hotel or restaurant; 14 months' good reference. Address J. T., 490 2d av.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS MAN COOK, OR COOK and carver in hotel or restaurant; good city reference. Address T. W., Herald office.

WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; first class reference. Address 250 West 29th st.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A BOY, 16 YEARS OLD; can furnish best references. Address E. D., care of Dayis & Son, 46 Broad st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN, OF ACTIVE business habits and familiar with agricultural affairs, as assistant superintendent in a benevolent enterprise in the country, not far from the city of New York; a single man preferred. Applications from persons of good Christian character and proved ability may be made by letter to W. A. MUHLENBERG, St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 5,452 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN SEEKS A SITUATION IN A FIRST class office, in any capacity where he may have a chance of working into a good position; has been head cashier and office manager in a large concern; unexceptionable references. Address S. A., box 122 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence, as outdoor salesman for a wholesale flour or grocery establishment; well acquainted with the city and suburbs. Call on or address J. T., 233 av. B.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS QUALIFICAtions desires a situation in a wholesale or commission house, where his services would be appreciated. Address C. S. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN 17 YEARS OLD DESIRES EMPLOYment as assistant bookkeeper; can keep books by double entry; good reference. Address E. C. O., Herald office.

A YOUTH, AGED 17 YEARS, DESIRES A POSITION as stock clerk in a fancy goods or millinery house; 3 years' experience. Address FRANK, Herald office.

A SALESMAN WANTED—FOR LEAF TOBACCO AND cigars; one who has travelled for the business preferred; good salary and steady employment to the right party. Address, stating for whom and where travelled, what business, how long on the road, box 2,468 Post office, Boston, Mass.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT DRUG clerk. Apply at corner 15th st. and 1st av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG man. Apply, with reference, at 586 11th av., near 41st street.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT DISpenser, familiar with the city retail trade, at JOHN FABER'S Pharmacy, 593 6th av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG man, with good city reference. Apply this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at 91 6th av.

PLAIN, RAPID WRITERS WANTED—AT $6 PER week. Address J. A., box 154 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS shipping clerk or in some manufacturing business; good reference from last place. Address box 104 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK, AGED 22, in a wholesale or retail drug store. Inquire of H. A. CAMMUS, druggist, 309 Van Brunt st., corner King, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SEVERAL CROCKERY SALESMEN, WITH a good knowledge of the business. Apply to EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A GERMAN CLERK; salary $12 a week. Address, in own handwriting, G. K., box 1,963 New York Post office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, TO WRITE UP A SET of books; position may be permanent; also a young man as porter. Address B. T., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN TO TRAVEL for a jewelry house; must have a good acquaintance with Southern trade. Address, with reference, B., box 5,552 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN OF ten years' experience; has good business ideas and is a thorough accountant; references unexceptionable. Address D. SANGER, box 1,730 Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR PAPER COLLARS; one who is well acquainted with the city jobbing trade. None others need apply at 63 Walker st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING SALESman in smoking and plug tobacco. Address, giving references and territory travelled, W. B., box 5,662 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE AND INTELligent boy of 18 years of age, a position in an office or commission house; best city reference. Address A. M., box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with Pennsylvania drug trade, to sell druggists' sundries. Address, with references, box 2,290 Post office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20, A SITUATION as assistant bookkeeper, entry or shipping clerk; is competent; best reference. Address CLERK, box 2,902 Post office.

WANTED—A STOCK CLERK THOROUGHLY EXPErienced in the hosiery and notion business; references required. Address, stating wages, AUCTION, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN TRANSLATE German and English, a good writer and possessing a knowledge of accounts. Salary about $500 a year. Address, with references, box 365 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN HAVING A THOROUGH knowledge of books and correspondence, employment in any capacity; best reference. Address E. M. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A CITY TRAVELLER IN A JOBBING jewelry house; must have a first class trade for horn and plated jewelry. Address, stating particulars, with real name, R., box 146 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits, in a wholesale house; has had experience in grocery trade; would travel; best reference given. Address J. B. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO travel with several very popular and staple proprietary articles on commission; one having an acquaintance with the drug and grocery trade can secure a remunerative position. Address PROPRIETARY, Herald office.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKkeeping to assist in the office of a manufacturing establishment. Address, giving name and references, O. P., box 3,554 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OF AGE, a situation in a wholesale hardware or grocery business; has had two years' experience at the hardware trade; writes a good hand; city reference; resides with his parents. Address A. B. J., box 147 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION, IN A PRIvate family, as footman or waiter. Call at 359 East 19th st., for two days.

A SWEDE AND HIS WIFE REQUIRE SITUATIONS; man understands the care of horses and gardening; wife as cook or for general housework; good references. Address C. CLINQUITT, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, box 129 Herald office.

A COLORED MAN AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; best city reference from last place. Call on or address J. B., 1,252 Broadway, Coleman's harness store.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT BOY WISHES A SITUATION with a farmer, or would like to attend an office in the city. Call at or address 219 West 18th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTS A situation; has unexceptionable city reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call at or address 45 East 41st st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; best city reference. Call at or address 45 West 1?th st., private stable.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) WANTS A situation as coachman and groom or coachman; or would go as footman. Call on or address J. J., 216 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) WISHES A SITUATION as coachman; 15 years in the business; best city reference. Address K., box 154 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINgle Protestant man; an experienced, careful city driver and thoroughly competent in his business; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, private stables, No. 4 Macdougal alley.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, JUST DISENGAGED, wishes to obtain a situation as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands the management of horses and carriages; can be highly recommended by his last employer; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. H., box 126 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN ENtirely capable, with best of city references. To be seen at No. 3 East 29th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable man; refers to his present employer, who he has lived with over 12 years. Call at or address No. 7 West 46th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Address K. C., care Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man of first class ability, has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, greenhouses, graperies, kitchen garden, fruit and vegetables; has been [illegible] recommended by last employer. Address [illegible] Broadway, seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT married man, as coachman and gardener; understands greenhouses and propagating; would take charge of a farm. Call at [illegible]

WANTED, A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A YOUNG married American; [illegible] team, [illegible]. Address W. H. R., Herald office.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS GARdener; [illegible] take general housework; can take care of horses [illegible]. Address W. H., box 129 Herald office.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener and groom, [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN EXPERT [illegible] ... Apply with references at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A [illegible] WANTED—A MECHANIC [illegible] ... BROTHERS, 340 Bowery.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 25th st., want an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American or Turk, not older than 25; also medical student for office; references required.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, TO SELL AN excellent religious engraving, which will be readily taken by all Christian families. Apply at 15 Dey st., third floor, between 1 and 12 o'clock.

A NECKTIE HOUSE WANTS A YOUNG MAN AS light porter, to make himself generally useful. Address, with references, wages wanted, &c., NECKTIE, box 147 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, STUDYING FOR THE MEDICAL PROfession or druggist business, or fond of these studies, can have pleasant employment. Address H. G., Herald office.

AN INTELLIGENT SWISS, SPEAKING FRENCH, German, Italian and some English, desires a situation. Address A. Z., care of Dr. E. T. Stulzer, 527 East 6th st.

BOY WANTED BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house; salary first year $100. Address box 4,638 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN HARDWARE STORE; MUST REside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, HARDWARE, box 3,733 Post office.

BOY WANTED—MUST BE RELIABLE, AND WRITE a good hand; references required. Apply at NEW YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 17 East 19th st., corner Broadway.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SOLICIT ADVERTISEments for a first class periodical; a very taking economical medium; steady, lucrative employment. Apply after 10 A. M. at 60 William st., room 11.

NOTICE.—WANTED, A RELIABLE MAN, WITH A little capital, to sell tickets and share in the best moneymaking exhibition in America. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—HONEST, INTELLIGENT, American lad; salary first year, $100. Apply from 8 to 12 to WHITNEY & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 Dey st., room 19.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN OPEN OYSTERS AND make himself useful. Apply at Merchants' Club, 108 Leonard st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE; SALARY $3 PER week. Address, in own handwriting, C. B. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK NIGHTS, AT McELROY'S dining saloon, 109 Nassau st. Apply after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE CHARGE as butler in a private family. Apply to J. H. WILLIAMSON, 59 and 61 Liberty st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BOY AS CASH AND errand boy, 12 or 14 years of age, in a fine retail establishment, at 529 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NECKTIE CUTTER. Apply to WM. MILLER & CO., 74 Franklin st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands waiting on table in an oyster saloon. None others need apply at 785 8th av.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE STATE OF New Jersey, for the best selling Shuttle Sewing Machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call on L. K. BAKER, at office of D. H. Newton & Co., 20 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country; must be a good cook, neat and tidy, and to assist in washing and ironing; best reference required. Apply to G. W. WESTON, 42 John st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FROM 13 TO 16 years old, in a manufacturing jeweler's office, to make himself generally useful; must write a good hand and come well recommended. Address, in handwriting of applicant, E. G. M. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; best reference from last employer. Call at or address 42 East 18th st., in the harness store.

WANTED—FOR UNITED STATES NAVY, FIRST AND second class firemen, carpenters, mechanics and able-bodied landsmen. Apply at 65 Market st., New York. E. & J. W. RODE.

WANTED—ONE MAN IN EACH TOWN TO MAKE $25 to $100 weekly; business honorable. Address, with stamp, SWIFT & CO., 273 Court st., basement, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age, one lately landed preferred, must be steady, to learn the dyeing trade; a good home for such an one. Apply at 161 York st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE, a boy for the office; must write a good hand and be careful and correct. Address, stating age and experience, if any, box 4,179 Post office.

$30 PER WEEK.—THE EMPIRE PRIZE PACKAGE Company, 14 New Church street, want 20 good male and female agents in city and country. Samples by mail, 50c. Call and see us.

THE TRADES.

A GOOD GENERAL ENGRAVER WANTS A PERMAnent situation. Address ENGRAVER, care of Thomas D. Barron & Co., 66 South st., Baltimore, Md.

A GOOD JEWELRY JOBBER WANTED.—ONE WHO understands repairing clocks preferred. Apply to M. J. MURRAY, 344 4th av.

A LAD, 17 YEARS OLD, WOULD LIKE TO LEARN the machine, plumbing or any other business; willing to make himself useful in any position. LEONARD ALLEN, 213 East 25th st.

BENCH MOULDERS WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN EXperienced bench moulders can find steady employment, at good wages, by applying at the office in 81 Chambers st.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT ENgineer; must be a good mathematician, quick and accurate in the field, thoroughly up in his profession. Address for three days, stating name, where last employed and references, JAMES R. WESTCOTT, box 147 Herald office.

SOAP MAKER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; ALSO two patent Candle Machines for sale. 429 West 16th st., New York city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENERAL UPHOLsterer. Address, for one week, H. TOOLE, Brooklyn Herald Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS ENgraver; has had considerable experience in general engraving; wishes to work under instructions. Address WM. ROBINSON, 253 5th av.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A pair of half-sized Harrison's Tubes. Apply at 297 Bowery.

VARNISHER.—WANTED, BY A MAN WHO UNDERstands the business in all its branches, a situation as foreman, or will take work by contract; best city reference given; has no objection to going in the country. Address VARNISHER, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD GORDON PRESSMAN. ADDRESS PRINTER, box 123 Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 423 West 21st st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRANSFERER FOR commercial and color work. Address EDWARD MENDEL, Chicago, Ill., stating terms.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE SUGAR boiler. Inquire at sugar refinery, Commercial st., Greenpoint, L. I.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS TO WORK ON BROWN & Sharp's screw machines on sewing machine work. Apply at Fulton Foundry, 15 Furman st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—20 GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS AND girls for Adams press feeders. LANGE, LITTLE & HILLMAN, 108 Wooster st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS butcher; city preferred. Call at 169 Norfolk st., in the larger beer saloon.

WANTED—WATCH CASE MAKER. WM. C. JENNINGS, 11 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS STEAM PRINTER, ACcustomed to commercial work, for a Hoe lithographic steam press. Apply to SNYDER, BLACK & STURN, 92 William st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLER (PAINT PREferred). Call at No. 7 Broadway.

WANTED—DIE SINKER AND STEEL ENGRAVER; A good, steady man who thoroughly understands his business can have constant work and good wages. Apply to BRYANT & BENTLEY, 12 Maiden lane.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE NOUVELLEMENT ARRIVEE DEsirerait se placer dans une famille comme cuisinière. Adresser E. M., box 132 Herald office.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE SACHANT TRES BIEN coudre désire entrer dans une famille. S'adresser à 200 West 25th st.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, AYANT UNE bonne éducation, voudrait trouver une famille pour entrer comme gouvernante ou pour assister une dame [illegible] à la journée. Adresser EDUCATION, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT 424 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-third and Thirty-fourth streets, M. COHN pays the [illegible] value for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Cohn.

AT P. MINTZ'S, 402 FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE Twenty-eighth street—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the [illegible] MINTZ pays for [illegible] Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, from $10 to $50 for Silk Dresses, [illegible] Please call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 36 Seventh avenue, near Thirteenth street, the [illegible] Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mrs. or Mr. MILLER.

A HIGHER PRICE THAN EVER PAID FOR LADIES' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing, [illegible] by C. MANUEL, 71 Sixth avenue, between Washington and Waverley places. Ladies attended by Mrs. Manuel.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 650 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street [illegible]

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, W. LEVIN pays the highest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Ladies are waited on by Mrs. LEVIN.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 36 Seventh avenue, near Thirteenth street, [illegible] Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

583 BROADWAY, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz. Please send note.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE LOW, LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL and large Houses up town, on every street and avenue, from $10,000 to $100,000. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing city map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A NICE, COSEY BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, 19 feet wide, 47 deep, three story, on Lexington avenue, near Fifty-second street, for $18,000, on easy terms. B. A. KISSAM, 843 Sixth avenue.

A PLOT OF FOUR FULL LOTS, SOUTH SIDE FIFTY-eighth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; ready for immediate improvement; a bargain. JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 Broadway, corner Pine street.

A.—THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue. Four story substantially built brown stone Dwelling; hardwood finish throughout; 25x75x100; price and terms reasonable. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE; AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House for sale very low, near St. Thomas' church; Furniture, Range, &c.; superb. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—286 FIFTH AVENUE FOR SALE, FURNISHED, or will rent from 1st May next. Exclusively in hands of WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—A handsomely furnished four story brown stone House for sale; $32,500. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR STORY STORE AND DWELLing House on Twenty-seventh street; only $9,000; worth $12,000. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, 50 FEET, ON TWENTY-third street, two blocks from Fifth Avenue Hotel, for sale cheap; first class location for a public building or institution. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 230 Bowery, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE very low, only $1?,000; Thirty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above 26th street.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE, FORTY-FIFTH street, near Lexington avenue (Gilford place).—Painted and in perfect order; $19,000; splendid neighborhood. THOMAS J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, MURray Hill, Thirty-seventh street.—Nearly new; hardwood finish; mantel mirrors, &c.; 20x58x100; $29,000. THOMAS J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue.

BARGAIN.—THIRD AVENUE STORE PROPERTY, Full Lot, near Thirty-fourth street, $24,000; $8,000 to $10,000 cash. Also valuable Corner on Third avenue, 40 feet front, price $50,000. PHAIRS, 557 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 24 East 127th street, near Fifth avenue; contains all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, 190 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE BROWN STONE Houses on the east side of Fourth avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, or will exchange them for good first mortgage railroad bonds. Inquire of A. B. PROAL, 542 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone House, No. 1?7 East Seventy-first street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, within five minutes' walk of the Terrace and Mall, Central Park; house elegantly finished; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 318 EAST NINETEENTH street, three story and basement, high stoop, at a reasonable price. Inquire on the premises, or of BLAUT & MINSESHEIMER, 100 Duane street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Dwelling Houses in the city, northeast corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-ninth street; lot 25x100; price, including Gas Fixtures, Mirrors, &c., $140,000. Apply to GLOVER & HAYDEN, 47 William street.

FOR SALE—ON EIGHTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, four very desirable Lots, cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE NICEST AND MOST CONvenient three story brick Houses in Harlem; all modern improvements; price $7,?00. Apply on premises, 127 East 126th street, Third and Fourth avenues.

HARLEM.—A THREE STORY, BASEMENT AND SUBcellar brown stone; all improvements; finished in hard wood; built in best manner; 116th st.; wide street....$16,000

A three story brick high stoop; modern improvements; 116th street; very cheap.... 11,000

A three story brick Store property, corner 88th street and 1st avenue.... 14,000

A three story brick, next to corner 88th street and 1st avenue; store property, very cheap.... 10,000

COSTELLO & LINSCOTT, corner 3d av. and 116th st.

LOTS, LOTS, WITH BUILDER'S LOAN, NEAR MADIson avenue and Sixtieth street; also on the west side, near Sixth avenue; terms liberal and price low. FRAS. CRAWFORD, 966 Third avenue.

LOTS.—THREE FULL LOTS ON EIGHTIETH street, west of Third avenue, for sale cheap and on easy terms. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine st., room 9.

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—OWNER GOING TO Europe—three story high stoop sub-cellar brick House; all modern improvements; in excellent order. Inquire at 232 East Thirty-eighth street.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A superb extra sized Dwelling, of an elegant and entirely new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also on and adjoining Fifth, Madison and Park avenues, medium and full-sized corner and inside Dwelling Houses and Building Lots, at lowest rates, Murray Hill, &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$16,500 FOR A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, or $18,500 for the same, handsomely furnished; terms easy; brokers please not answer. Address WEBSTER, box 136 Herald office.

West Side.

A VERY NICE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House and Lot, West Fifty-fourth street, 18.9x50x100, $21,000; also a three story and attic high stoop brick, West Twenty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, 22x50x100, $23,000; West Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, 25x50x100, $25,000; also a number of others. SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

A CHEAP FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone house, in Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, 21x55x100. Also desirable Houses in all the leading streets between Thirty-fourth street and the Park. FOX BROTHERS, 592 Sixth avenue.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, ON WEST FIFTY-FIRST street, handsome three story high stoop House, 20 feet wide, in complete order; only $16,500. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

A BARGAIN.—BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP HOUSE, West Thirty-fourth street; West Forty-eighth street, $35,000; West Forty-ninth street, English basement; great number other Houses. WM. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THREE FOUR STORY DOUBLE tenement houses, new, in Twenty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue, 25x60x100 each; let for $6,750; price $54,000; terms to suit. HENRY J. LIPPE, 256 West Thirty-first street.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR sale.—Five story and basement brick Building, forty-four feet and six inches wide and eighty feet deep (furnished with an engine, boiler and a variety of machinery of various kinds, all ready for immediate use), situated on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue. Building erected only five years since, of the best and most substantial materials and well lighted; centrally located, adapted to any mechanical or manufacturing business, or could be easily converted into a first class livery and sales stable. For particulars apply to JAMES STEVENS, 116 and 118 West Twenty-fifth street.

EXTRA SIZED HOUSE FOR SALE—ON SECOND AVEnue, between Ninth and Tenth streets; house 25x60, with extension 40x20; three principal rooms are 18x30, three bath rooms, six water closets, large pantry and every convenience for a large family; lot 25x115. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY, 350 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND THOSE IN WANT of a good site for a factory, four Lots, on West Thirty-ninth street, $20,000; half cash; also on Fifty-seventh street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, 130 feet front, including corner, $70,000; also a number of others. SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on West Forty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue; Columbia College lease. Apply to WM. H. OGDEN, 145 West Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BEtween Ninth and Tenth avenues, two Lots, 25x100; on one a neat two story Cottage, with all modern improvements; on the other a two story brick Building, with a two story frame Cottage in rear, well rented; will be sold on reasonable terms and cheap. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau st.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A PRIVATE House—A front and rear four story double brick tenement, near the Manhattan Market, rents for $2,?00; price $16,000. Apply to ISAAC L. PINCKNEY, 554 Third avenue.

LOTS FOR SALE—ON WALKER STREET, IN GOOD location for first class stores, also in other parts of the city. C. C. HICKOK, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 226 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, THE BEST SITUATION for a physician in the city, consisting of a four story Dwelling House, full lot, with Stable, on Murray Hill, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address OWNER, box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$22,000.—EASY TERMS. A WEST SIDE TENEment; rents net 12 per cent on investment. GEO. W. DA CUNHA, [illegible] West Fortieth street.

$160,000—BUILDER'S LOAN. A SPLENDID Plot of Lots, below the Park, for sale to first class builders. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST CLASS TENEMENT LOT FOR SALE—CELlar dug, foundation laid, sewers in, &c.; price $7,000. C. C. HICKOK, 226 Broadway.

LOTS ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL AVENUES AND streets for sale, in plots or singly; a large number for immediate improvement. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue (Bible House). Spring list now preparing, descriptions of property for sale solicited; [illegible] a demand for medium sized dwellings in central locations.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. 3 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. ? FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON PRESIDENT STREET, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to JAMES CAMPBELL, 47 Vesey street, New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SEVERAL FRAME Houses, with sub-cellars and all modern improvements, situated in the Twenty-first ward, Brooklyn, viz.:—Three on Gates, one on Lafayette and one on Yates avenue; also a plot of six eligible building Lots in the same ward. Terms easy. J. W. HOLMAN & CO., 21 Cortlandt street, in the store.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brick House, with all modern improvements. Price $5,250. Inquire on the premises, Thirteenth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. CAGGER & BLOTT, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE VERY LOW OR TO RENT BROWN stone front three story high stoop full width House, 46 First place, second door from Clinton street; lot 133 feet deep; terms liberal; possession March 1. Apply to STARR & HOOKER, 59 Cedar street, New York city.

TO LEASE—STORE AND UPPER PART OF HOUSE 63 Fulton street, Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry; good business location; three years and three months from Feb. 1, 1872. Apply to S. D. O'KEEFF, 362 Pearl street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A SAFE PLACE FOR YOUR MONEY IS AN INVESTment on Jersey City Heights.—Cottages, $1,700 to $5,000; French roof Houses, with beautiful grounds, $6,000 to $15,000. Building Lots, large Plots, &c. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 238 PAVONIA AVENUE, JERSEY City. Cash $2,200 and $7,500 mortgage. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. B. COLES, Pavonia avenue and Erie, or LEON ABBETT, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOR $5,500 EACH, $500 CASH AND BALance in instalments; four story French roof Houses, seven minutes from ferry, on Bergen Heights, altitude of ground about equal to spire of Trinity church; 12 rooms; all improvements; streets paved and sewered. For engraving and further information, apply to the owner, A. M. CAPEN, 361 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

ALL WANTING FARMS ON THE LINE OF THE NEW Jersey Central Railroad, and very desirable Property in Plainfield and Elizabeth, will do well to call on W. H. EARLL, 44 Cortlandt street, up stairs.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE BAY, NEAR State capital; also fine Dairy Farm, on Harlem Railroad; bargain for cash or unencumbered city property. Address OWNER, box 50 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AT GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE AND VICINITY—ATtractive Country Seats, Cottages, Farms and Villa Residences for sale; several beautiful shore front Properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Greenwich, Conn.

A RESIDENCE AND HALF ACRE OF GROUND, ONE hour from City Hall, to exchange for a well located Southern Farm. Address, with particulars, EXCHANGE, box 121 Herald office.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, HANDsome Residence, complete with every improvement; carriage house in rear; only $11,500; also two at $8,000 and $7,500. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 9.

AN ELEGANT DWELLING—WITH OUTBUILDINGS, icehouse, billiard room (water and gas throughout) and ten acres of land, within one mile of New Brunswick, on Raritan avenue; will be sold on very reasonable terms; owner abroad. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 54 Wall street.

FARM FOR SALE—IN PIKE COUNTY, PENNSYLVAnia. 250 acres, 150 improved, two dwelling houses, two barns, two hay sheds and other outbuildings; under good fence, well watered, adapted to grain or grass; also one timber Lot, containing 250 acres; also another Lot of 100 acres, with about 20 of it improved. For particulars address J. M. VAN AKIN, Sparrowbush Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 47 ACRES, AT BLACK Stump, L. I., near railroad depot, and at very low price. Apply to G. EDWARD CARLL, Flushing.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSES AND LOTS AT PLAINfield; two Houses at Elizabeth; Store Property at Jersey City; terms very easy. Apply to owner, EVAN JONES, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BUILDING, RESTING ON massive pillars, with Engine, Shafting, Steam Apparatus and Hoistway 175x100x150; situated in Newark, N. J.; suitable for boiler making or any kind of heavy machinery; cost $100,000; will be sold low for cash, terms easy, or traded for city Houses and Lots; or will be let for $6,500 per annum. J. ARRELL, 918 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, a brick House and Stable, with two acres of Land, in splendid order, furnished if desired. Inquire of ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers.

HOTEL TO RENT.

The Humphrey House, New Britain, belonging to the estate of E. A. Squire, will be rented for a term of years. The house is in good condition, newly papered and painted throughout; contains eighty rooms; first class in every respect. One of the best locations in the State; ten miles from Hartford; forty trains to and from the city daily. The rent will be reasonable to a responsible tenant. Proposals to hire the property will not be considered unless the parties can furnish the house. Address S. N. RYDER, Administrator, Allyn House, Hartford, Conn.

HEMPSTEAD.—CHOICE VILLAGE RESIDENCES, large Store, in centre of business, and fourteen acres of fine Land, sold singly or together; easy terms. MACOMBER & BARKER, 267 Broadway.

STAMFORD.—FOR SALE CHEAP, DWELLING, CARriage House, &c., and four acres, on Strawberry Hill; fruit and evergreen trees; situation high and healthy, surrounded by residences of New York merchants; gas, &c.; sold with or without furniture; owner going to Europe; City Property taken in exchange if desired. Address E., box 198 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE—AT RYE, VIA NEW YORK and New Haven Railroad, a good House, containing 14 rooms; three acres of ground; good garden, fruit, carriage house, &c.; rent $600. Inquire of Mr. FIELD, Ticket Agent, at Rye, or WILLIAM MATHEWS, 54 Catharine street, New York.

40 HOUSES AND LOTS, IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.; 10 Houses of 10 rooms, fine yards, $4,000; 8 fine Residences, with improvements, $5,000; 9 choice Cottages, good locations, $3,000; 6 genteel Cottages, $2,500; 7 tiny Cottages, water and gas, $2,000; 5 Cottages, gas and water, $1,500. Now is the time to buy a cheap, healthy home. J. S. FERGUSON, 29 Nassau street, room 6.

$3,500 FOR FARM, 31 ACRES, GOOD HOUSE, barn, loam soil, free from stones; very cheap; Farms all sizes. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.; 207 Front street, New York, Tuesday afternoon.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A VERY HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, WITH 16 Acres of Land, for sale, or exchange for city House in good location. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A 137 ACRE FARM, VERY LIGHTLY ENCUMbered, at Huntington; new Buildings, 15 Cattle, 3 Horses, Utensils and Crops to sell or exchange, cheap. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A FINE RESIDENCE AT FORT HAMILTON, WITH large water front; grounds handsomely laid out, to exchange for city or Brooklyn Property. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway, basement.

A FINE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House, on the west side, below Fourteenth street, to exchange for a four story House up town; will pay $5,000 cash. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway, basement.

AT STRICTLY CASH PRICES, THE FOLLOWING PROPerty.—Two Houses, Degraw street, Brooklyn, rented, with cash, for city Residence; two Lots, facing Prospect Park, unencumbered, for city Property; brick Dwelling, Harlem, paying 8 per cent, for city Lots; House on West Forty-first street, paying 11 per cent, for Central Park Lots; highly cultivated Farm on Hudson, paying fine income, unencumbered, for Brooklyn Lots; extra Tenement Property, paying 12 per cent, for unencumbered Property; New Jersey, elegant Property, unencumbered, for Brooklyn Lots or Houses. STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 5 Pine street.

BARGAINS IN PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.

Splendid Stone Quarry on Hudson	$10,000
27 Lots in Rahway, good location	7,500
145 acres improved Farm in Wisconsin	5,000
10 acres improved Farm in Pennsylvania	4,000
12 Lots in Mount Vernon	2,500
5,000 acres Land in Kentucky	10,000

All free and clear; titles perfect. J. S. FERGUSON, 29 Nassau street, room 6.

EXCHANGE.—A FIFTH AVENUE HOUSE, BELOW Fourteenth street, will be exchanged for good city property. JACOB SHARPE, 23 Pine street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY Property, first class lots on St. Nicholas Boulevard and Tenth avenue; if desired good dividend paying stock given in part payment for a desirable exchange. Address E. STEARNS, 152 East Fifty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid Farm, stock, crops and tools at Hightstown; also a Fruit Farm at New Brunswick; both are bargains. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 29 Nassau street, room 18?.

FOR EXCHANGE.—BROOKLYN IMPROVED OR UNIMproved Property for Country Seat. Principals address OWNER, box 4,3?? New York Post office.

$5,000 MERCHANDISE—EASILY SALABLE, CASH to be exchanged for Real Estate within 20 miles of New York. Give description of property to EXCHANGE, box 1?6 Herald office.

$6,000.—ON GRANT STREET, IN PASSAIC VILlage, House containing nine rooms; lot 25 by 150, for cash, or easy terms or good mortgage. W. SMITH, 75 Cedar street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY FROM ONE TO FOUR LOTS FOR good tenement houses, in good locality. PETER COOK, 285 Broadway.

WANTED, A HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE FRONT House, between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues, and to cost about $20,000. Address W. FRENCH, 552 Broadway.

WE HAVE UPON OUR BOOKS APPLICATIONS FOR well located, moderate priced Houses. Parties having such to sell or rent will find it advantageous to give us full particulars. FRANK G. & DAVIDSON BROWN, 60 Broadway, corner Wall street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, [illegible] Monuments, &c., at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, superior workmanship, cheapest in the city. Send for designs.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES. PENRHYN SLATE CO., 4? West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS. LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices. Elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 6?6 Sixth avenue, between [illegible] and Thirty-sixth sts.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST OF CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE corner Frankfort and William streets.—250 Rooms; 50c., $1, $2 per day, for gentlemen and families. Open all night.

A SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, ON FIFTH avenue, with private table and attendance. Apply at Worth House, 5th Fifth avenue, fronting Madison square, Broadway and 25th street.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, 18 WEST FOURTH street.—Rooms on second floor, front, with or without Board; house and table first class; table board, &c.

A LARGE SQUARE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor; also large Room on fourth floor, well furnished, with first class Board, at 58 Clinton place, opposite Brevoort House.

A LARGE SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for gentleman and wife; also two hall Bedrooms for single gentlemen, at reasonable terms, with good Board, in brown stone front dwelling 306 East Twentieth street, possession immediately.

1½ BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY. 113 East Ninth street. Large front Room, with Board; house newly furnished.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front Room, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; good location. 61 East Fourth street.

$4 TO $6 FOR GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT Rooms; also day Boarders; house heated throughout; family English. No. 353 West Thirty-fourth street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK. PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—CLEAN, WELL FURnished Rooms, single or in suit, with excellent Board; pleasant home, with home comforts. Apply 180 Bleecker st.

$7 PER WEEK.—HANDSOME ROOM, WITH GOOD Board, in a private Catholic family; also a Parlor and Bedroom on second floor. Apply at 188 Henry street.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Two large communicating Rooms on second floor, with first class Board; suitable for a family; references exchanged.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE FINEST HOUSE IN city for gentlemen and wives or party of gentlemen; $14 and $20 for two, with Board; Table Board, $5.

14TH STREET, WEST, 155 (HELMBOLD MANSION).—A choice of elegantly furnished Apartments, with superior Board, private table when desired; splendid Parlor Floor.

15TH STREET, NO. 143, WEST.—A NICELY FURnished front Room and Hall Bedroom (southern exposure) to let, separately or together, with Board.

15 CHARLES STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY place and Greenwich avenue.—$6 a week for Board, with comfortable accommodations; rooms situated on the fourth floor; gentlemen only.

16TH STREET, 26, WEST.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front Room on second floor, with first class table; also small hall Room on third floor.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Second story front Suit of three large pleasant Rooms, handsomely furnished; private table if desired; terms moderate.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—From unexpected causes a large, delightful Suit of front Rooms, on second floor, with superior Board; also vacancies for a few gentlemen.

19 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms, with or without private table; also Board for one or two gentlemen or a married couple.

20 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—One very pleasant Room, with Board, second story; also two single Rooms for gentlemen. References required.

20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board; also accommodations for a few table boarders; table first class.

23D STREET, WEST, 164.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a pleasant third story front Room, also hall Bedroom, to let, with Board; references exchanged.

24 WEST 20TH ST.—TO LET, AN ENTIRE SECOND Floor, with or without private table, will also let the rooms separately to gentlemen or to gentleman and wife; references given and required.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front Parlor and Bedroom off on second floor to rent, with or without first class Board; references exchanged.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—A fine large front Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first class Board. References exchanged.

30 CHARLTON STREET.—BOARD.—FURNISHED Rooms, or unfurnished, in a private family.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a large, handsomely furnished Room, with hall Room, third floor, front; hall Room also on fourth floor.

36 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Two pleasant Hall Rooms to rent to gentlemen, with or without Board; house first class; references required.

41 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ONE LARGE furnished Room (southern exposure) to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PARLOR Floor to let, with private table; also Rooms on second and third floors, with first class table; table boarders taken on very reasonable terms; references.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; first class house; hot and cold water; references required.

43 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A FURNISHED ROOM for a gentleman in a private family, either without meals or with Breakfast or Breakfast and Tea.

43D STREET WEST, 244, ONE BLOCK FROM BROADway.—Delightful Room, on second floor; room suitable for two, at $7 each; single Room to a gentleman and parlor furniture purchased for board.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; references.

46 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FRONT ROOM, TOP FLOOR, handsomely fitted up, with two single beds; also Suit of Rooms, with private table; halls warmed by register; reference.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A number of pleasant single Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; delightful location; first class reference.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A few nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a German family; terms reasonable. References.

72 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with good Board and pleasant Rooms; also one respectable young lady. Inquire all the week.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE and one small Room, en suite, on third floor; also elegant Hall Room on second; house first class and superior table; references.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be accommodated with Board.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—PRIVATE American family have two large, finely furnished Rooms, with first class Board; brown stone house; unexceptionable neighborhood; superior table; prices low; references exchanged.

156 ELDRIDGE STREET.—FURNISHED ROOM TO let to gentleman, with or without Board.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, handsome Rooms, with all improvements, ample closets, at reasonable rate; family small; references exchanged.

210 EAST NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED FRONT Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen. Day Boarders taken. Terms moderate.

257 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Neatly furnished front Rooms, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues, near Eighth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Private family.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, gas, bath, heater, grate and good Board, to let, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, terms $7 to $12.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gents; house and table first class, at moderate prices; references.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHING BOARD WITH A refined private family, a handsomely furnished house near Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, can be accommodated by addressing SATISFACTION, box 144 Herald office.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY—GOOD LOCATION, for gentleman [illegible] terms $20, references. Address [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

ST. HONORE, 72 WEST FORTIETH STREET, OVERlooking the Reservoir. [illegible] elegantly furnished Rooms on the second floor [illegible] adapted for families. French table; French, Spanish or German spoken.

WHITNEY HOUSE, CORNER OF TWELFTH STREET and Broadway [illegible] Rooms, with baths [illegible] attached; also a few single [illegible].

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES AN UNFURNISHED BEDroom [illegible] without Board, between Tenth and Twenty [illegible] streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address A. B., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD IN A quiet family [illegible] Address, stating terms and particulars [illegible] street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A SUIT OF furnished Rooms [illegible] Address [illegible].

BOARD WANTED IN HOBOKEN BY A GENTLEMAN and wife [illegible] private family [illegible] terms, which must be moderate [illegible].

TWO LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM WITH Board [illegible] Address Dr. KIRKALDY, 44 West Twenty-eighth street.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY PARTY OF 12 PERSONS, six Rooms [illegible] between Third and Sixth avenues and Tenth and Twenty-second streets. Address E. M. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING IN CHARGE two ladies, a nice Suit of Rooms, one second or third floor, with Board; good location, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets; private house; no boarders; best references given. Address, stating terms, for two days, B., Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, PARLOR AND TWO Bedchambers, for gentleman and wife and single gentleman, with private table; location between Twenty-first and thirty-fourth streets, Madison and Lexington avenues. Address T. L., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 CRANBERRY STREET, BROOKLYN, SECOND house from Henry Ward Beecher's church, and five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall street ferry.—A large front Room on second floor and an Extension Room on the first floor, well furnished, suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue corner Twenty-fifth street.—Furnished Rooms, for single gentlemen or families, with or without meals, private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—Good light Rooms 50 cents a day; $2 50 and $3 a week. Family Rooms $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRtieth street.—Suits and large Rooms, for families, permanent and transient; private table if desired; Rooms for young men. Reasonable rates.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
Twelfth annual sale of Paintings,
contributed by members in aid of the fund,
to be sold at the Somerville Gallery.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.
TUESDAY EVENING, January 30, 1872, at eight o'clock.
Exhibition free.
Honors to the benevolent fund.

C. H. Williamson,	Mrs. E. D. Nelson,	Wm. A. Dodge, Jr.
J. T. Peele,	E. A. Meady,	Thos. Kensett.
A. B. Durand,		

Artists represented.

Morgan,	Carter,	Boughton,
Durand,	Huntington,	Yewell,
Carlin,	Tait,	Richards,
Fitch,	Fouchez,	De Haas,
Eaton,	Hicks,	Cropsey,
Bristol,	Howard,	Loop,
Beard,	Griswold,	David Johnson,
Weir,	Peele,	Kensett,
Whittredge,	Parsons,	Gay,
Warren,	J. M. Falconer,	Wyant,
Jones,	Williamson,	Eastman Johnson,
Cranch,	Ryder,	Pope,
Martin,	Sonntag,	Bricher,
Darley,	Colyer,	Blauvelt,
Barrow,	Nelson,	Brown,
Casilear,	Lang,	Greatorex,
Muller,	Parsons,	Hennessey.
Gifford,	Lawrie,	

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C. ALSO A LINE OF LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCHES. Details in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and Salesroom 35 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. MIRRORS, CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, COUPE, VICTORIA, PORTLAND AND ALBANY SLEIGHS, NEARLY NEW, made by Corbett & Schaeren; Double and Single Harness, made by Stilings.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Wednesday, January 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, at
106TH STREET, ELEVENTH AND BOULEVARD AVENUES,
all the Furniture in said house, viz.: Elaborately carved walnut Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Chamber Suits; all the elegant China, Glass and silver-plated Ware; English Brussels, velvet and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Cottage Chamber Suits; Curled Hair Mattresses, French Pillows; all the Bed Linen, Blankets, &c.; fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, rosewood Melodeon, made by Prince & Co.; a fine Library of Books.
Also,
an elegant Coupe Rockaway, very light; Piano Box Top Wagon, one light Victoria, AT any one and two seat Portland Cutter Sleighs, with poles and shafts, built by Corbett & Schaeren, together with the Laundry and Kitchen Furniture and contents of store room.
Parties desirous of attending this sale can reach the place by either the Boulevard omnibuses or the Eighth avenue cars, stopping at 106th street.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Splendid Residence on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
TUESDAY, Jan 30, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, N. Y.
Four story high stoop brown stone House 69 Columbia Heights, between Middagh and Cranberry streets, two minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, and with fine river view. House built in superior manner and complete with every convenience. Maps at 77 Cedar street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 125 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church streets.
Assignees' sale of
Office and Counting House Desks,
Rockers and Chairs.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, by order of Assignees, about 50 first class Office and Counting House Desks, made for the best city trade; also cane seat Chairs and Rockers. Sale positive.
On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND GENTEEL Household Furniture on this day (Tuesday), January 30, at 11 o'clock, at the elegant brown stone residence 253 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue. Parlors—Velvet, Medallion Carpets; grand square rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover, Music Cabinet; Pompadour and Marie Antoinette style Parlor Suits, in satin; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Turkish Suit, in two colored reps, cost $550. Chamber—Rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Arm Chairs, in brocatel and reps; Turkish and Oriental Lounges and Easy Chairs, Brussels Carpets. Dining Room—Extension Table, Sideboard, Dining Chairs, Bronze Clock, Vases, Mirror, Paintings. China Dinner Set, Crystal, Glass and Silverware, Basement and Servants' Furniture, &c. House to let. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars and stop at Forty-second street, near the house.

AUCTION SALE.
Rare chance for housekeepers.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
At the elegant residence,
56 West 48th st., near 5th av.,
on THIS DAY (TUESDAY), January 30,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock,
rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suit,
Paintings, Bronzes, costly Works of Art.
AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., Auctioneers.
Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin brocatel, reps; marqueterie Cabinets, Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Canterbury, velvet medallion Carpets; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made by a celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware. Also Furniture servants' apartments. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCtioneer.
Large sale THIS DAY
elegant Household Furniture,
Pianoforte, fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell by auction, this (Tuesday) morning, January 30, 1872, at 11 o'clock, at private residence 120 West 21st st., near 6th avenue, viz.:—Magnificent 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $[illegible]; elegant walnut and gilt Drawing Room Suits, in drab and green silk; superb rosewood double Parlor Suits, covered in crimson brocatel; rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, Centre Tables, Side Tables, Easy Chairs, rich Bronzes, lace and brocatel Curtains, Mirrors, &c.; solid rosewood and black walnut Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoires-a-Glace, Washstands, Commodes, Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Feather Beds, Pillows, Blankets, &c.; Dining Room Buffet, cost $550; Extension Tables, Chairs, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver-plated Ware, 800 volumes Books; Basement and Kitchen Furniture; other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues comprising over 400 lots. N. B.—The Auctioneer would call special attention of his friends and strangers to this sale, as it is the largest and richest lot of first class Household Furniture offered in this city this season. Sale positive, commencing at 11 o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OVER 500 LOTS AND $8,000 worth of elegant and costly Furniture of private mansion 134 West 26th st., this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; to be sold regardless to cost, in lots to suit purchasers. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.—JOHN A. DUNN & CO., salesroom 233 Bowery, will sell on Thursday next, February 1, at 11 o'clock, all and entire, the stock, Fixtures and Furniture of one of the principal Bar and Billiard Rooms in this city, consisting, viz.: six of Phelan & Collender's 5¼ Billiard Tables, with Balls and Cues complete; magnificent black walnut Counters, black walnut carved Casing and Shelving, large Mirrors, black walnut Billiard room Chairs, Bronze Chandeliers, Silverware, Glassware, costly Oil Paintings, Stoves, Screens, Engravings, together with all the Liquors contained on premises. Full particulars in to-morrow's Herald.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
1,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on Wednesday, January 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at 28 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY E. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell by auction, this day, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, a large assortment of second hand and new Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Bar, Cane and wool Mattresses, Office Furniture, Stoves, Paintings, Engravings, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Comforters, &c.

BY JOHN K. TEDDER, AUCTIONEER.
[illegible]
Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at 145 [illegible] avenue,
Ladies' Hair Store,
with Stock, Fixtures and Goodwill. Established five years.

FURNITURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS, [illegible] January 30, at 11 o'clock, by JOHN WARREN, Auctioneer.

GEORGE J. SMITH, AUCTIONEER, 12 CHAMBERS street. By virtue of an execution I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, January 30, at 12 o'clock, one Horse, Cart and Harness, at 12 Chambers street.

HENRY [illegible], AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at [illegible] o'clock, at [illegible] Barclay street [illegible] Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade.

L. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—SELL THIS DAY, Jan. 30, at [illegible] o'clock, at 12 Bowery, a large stock of Wines, Liquors, Champagne [illegible] in barrels, cases, baskets and demijohns.

L. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON Wednesday, Jan. 31, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] the Furniture [illegible] Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, [illegible] Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, [illegible] Stoves and Kitchen Utensils [illegible] Ware, &c.

JACOB ROSKEY, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, January 31,
[illegible] Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

J. E. FOLLS, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE. By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale at public auction on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 2,206 Third avenue, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] Tables, Mirrors, Beds, [illegible] &c. [illegible] Bedrooms and Tea Trays, &c. JOHN S. HARRINGTON, Mortgagee, and Attorney for mortgagee.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JOS. SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL TO-day, January 30, at 10½ A. M., at 681 Eighth avenue, corner Forty-third street, the entire Stock of Fancy and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Suspenders, in lots to suit the trade. Dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, TRAVER & HASTINGS will sell, by virtue of an execution, this day, January 30, 1872, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 59 Great Jones street, barrels of Bourbon Whiskey, barrels of Gin, barrels of French Spirits, Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, Champagne, Claret, Demijohns, Tumblers, &c.
FRANK OSTERMAN, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—TRAVER & HASTINGS will sell this day, January 30, 1872, at 1 o'clock, by virtue of an execution, all the Fixtures of the Liquor store 105 Delancey street, corner of Ludlow, Counters, Beer Pumps, Stand Casks, Kegs, Rack Bar, Shelving, all the Bar and other Fixtures.
FRANK OSTERMAN, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—THOMAS REILLY, AUCTIONeer, 454 Ninth avenue, will sell on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at 36 Goerck street, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, ten-ton, strong Truck and Cart Horses, in good condition, and three Trucks and one Cart. By order of W. Gresham, Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Ready Made Clothing, Furs, &c.
S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell, on Wednesday, January 31, at 10½ o'clock, at 111 Bowery, by virtue of an execution, an entire Stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, &c., and a large lot of Ready Made Clothing, Furs, &c., as Mink, Muskrat and Squirrel Collars and Muffs. By order of
L. KINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 121 Bowery, will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
500 lots
Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry,
Pins, Rings, Earrings, Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, &c.; also Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.
By order H. Freel, Rose street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, at 43 East Broadway.—500 lots choice Men's and Women's desirable Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, &c. By order S. Fimhill, 725 Eighth avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots silk and other Dresses, Shawls, Underclothing, Blankets, Quilts, Carpets, Beds, Coats, Pants and Vests, order of B. Levy, Hudson street.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION
of
valuable Real Estate,
being part of the estate of the
late David Robins.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, February 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee,
the following desirably located Property:—
Three Lots, n. s. 56th st., 120 feet west of Madison av.
Five Lots n. s. 57th st., 200 feet west of 5th av.
Two Lots s. s. 58th st., 275 feet west of 5th av.
Two Lots w. s. 4th av., 102 ft. 2 in. north of 76th st.
Four Lots n. s. 76th st., 145 feet east of Madison av.
Four Lots s. s. 77th st., 145 feet east of Madison av.
Three Lots n. s. 84th st., 125 feet east of 5th av.
Two Lots n. s. 109th st., 450 feet west of 9th av.
Two Lots s. s. 110th st., 450 feet west of 9th av.
Nineteen Lots and Gores fronting on the east side 10th av., 106th and 107th sts.
Seventy-five per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. For further information apply to the Referee, 115 Nassau street, or to J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., No. 2 Chambers street.
Maps, giving particulars, at the Auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar street, corner Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, BAKERIES, RESTAURANTS, SAMPLE Rooms, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Groceries, Hotels, Corner Liquor Stores, Drug Stores, Confectioneries, Cigar Stands, Cigar and Tobacco Stores, Ale Bottling Business; great bargains.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Well known; extensively patronized; low rent; seen to be appreciated. Apply immediately at 25 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING SODA water bottling business for sale, paying an income of $4,700 per annum; satisfactory reasons given for selling; strict investigation solicited; established 14 years. Address J. M., box 135 Herald office.

A1 BAKERY FOR SALE CHEAP—BAKING 14 BARrels a week; sales mostly all over the counter; cheap rent and lease. For particulars inquire at 5.4 East Fourteenth street.

A.—FOR SALE, BUTCHER SHOP, BUTTER, VEGEtables, &c., doing cash business; thickly located neighborhood; satisfactory reason for selling. 10 South Fifth avenue, second door from Amity street.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL BAR AND Billiard Rooms in this city, situated down town; elegantly arranged throughout; doing a good business; good lease; very cheap rent; will be sold for half its value, on easy terms to a prompt purchaser, if applied for before next Thursday. Reason for selling and other particulars with JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A.—$22,000 CASH.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, FIXtures and Lease of a Livery Stable, running eight carriages, doing a first class family trade. Apply to D. WRIGHT, 231 Fourth avenue.

A.—FOR SALE.—$850 WILL BUY AN OLD ESTABlished Corner Liquor Store; three years' lease from May next; rent $800 a year. This is a rare chance for any man who wants to buy a liquor business. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A NEAT CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WEST SIDE; worth $800, at $400 cash; pump alone cost $275; rent $30; lease; also others. Particulars with JAMES CAGNEY, 531 Hudson street.

DRUG STORE—A FEW MILES FROM NEW YORK; growing city; full stock; owner wishes to retire; liberal terms. Address DRUGS, box 1,738 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS STOCK AND FIXTURES of bar store No. 8 Bowery, and Lease of building, either together or separately. An immediate customer will meet with very liberal terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY, CONFECtionery and Ice Cream Saloon, on a leading thoroughfare, doing a business second to none in the city of Brooklyn; large and increasing party trade; price for whole $15,000, including horses, wagons and everything appertaining to the business, all of which are in excellent condition; none but those having the money will be treated with. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—THE STOCK, GOOD Will, &c., of an old manufacturing and importing business; a good chance for the right party. Address W. M. S., box 146 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAYING LIQUOR STORE, WITH Rooms; rent $15. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 369 Bowery, until sold.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE, east side; good lease, at $20 per month. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 369 Bowery.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS THAT WILL BEAR INVESTIgation, secured by patent; or will exchange for real estate; rare chance for business. Call on or address COREY, 68 Cortlandt st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BAR, BILLIARD AND Oyster Saloon 621 Sixth avenue; long lease; easy terms. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street, for two days.

FOR SALE—A FEED STORE, WITH FIVE YEARS' Lease, doing a large business. Apply to JAMES BARRY, 12 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST RECTIFYING AND family Liquor Establishments in this city; it will be sold in exchange, or for cash, very cheap. Address THOMAS LYNCH & CO., 66 Thompson street.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, WITH FIXTURES, with or without stock, in a good location. Apply on the premises at 412 West Twenty-seventh street.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—ASsorted and fresh, worth $3,500; will sell for $1,[illegible] cash to-morrow. Engineer's office, 58 Montgomery street, up stairs, Jersey City.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—A FEED Store, doing a large paying business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of D. ACKERMAN & CO., 105 Wall street.

RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO PURCHASE THE Stock and Business of an old established Millinery, Lace and Fancy Goods Store, desirably situated in a pleasant and thriving town in New Jersey; very reasonable rent and possession given immediately. Apply to CASE, CHAPMAN & LOCKWOOD, 48 Howard street.

SAFES, CHEAP FOR CASH.—HERRING'S, MARvin's and Wilder's, Lillie's improved safes at reduced prices; safes exchanged and repaired.
LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, G. C. QUIRK,
Successor, No. 2 Park place.

$350 WILL BUY THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXtures of Confectionery, Stationery, Toy and Willow Ware store; must be sold on account of having other business. 346 Grand street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY INTEREST IN THE COPartnership known as the Independent News Company, doing business at 113 Nassau street, New York city, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by said company hereafter.
JANUARY 26, 1872. JOHN STETSON.

IN RE. ESTATE OF AMELIA T. LOZIER, DECEASED.—To GEORGE T. LOZIER.—Please take notice that the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia have ordered and decreed that a citation issue to you to appear and show why the [illegible] should not be [illegible] before the Register [illegible]. By order of the Court of Philadelphia.
A. J. FORTIN, Pro. Clerk.
JANUARY 2, A. D. 1872.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A LARGE LOT OF CAMPBELL'S SCOTCH ALE—IN bottles [illegible] SIMPSON & IRVINE, Importers of Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c., [illegible] street.

MUSICAL.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. [illegible] classes [illegible] the first [illegible] and learning [illegible]
A few more pupils wanted [illegible].

AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] Address [illegible] Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] PIANIST AND CHOIR CONductor [illegible] Address [illegible] MUSIC, box 144 Herald office.

MR. E. L. HERRMAN, FIRST CLASS BASSO-BARItone [illegible] street.

ONE OF THE MOST CELEBRATED TEACHERS [illegible] Address MUSICIAN, box 152 Herald office.

TWENTY SHEETS OF MUSIC, ARRANGED FOR THE piano, for $1. Why buy high priced sheet music when you can select from our catalogue [illegible] Send for it. Visit our store and examine it. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, 24 Beekman street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.

A NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled MARRIAGE, will shortly BE PRODUCED.	BRILLIANT SUCCESS. Last Nights of MONALDI, with Mr. MACKAYE and Miss GRISWOLD in their Superb Impersonations.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
SIXTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS ....as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MATINEE.
PROFESSOR MULDER FABBRI OPERA.
The Managers beg to announce that in response to the many requests from the friends of the opera and of their desire, oftentimes expressed, to witness the immortal opera of DON JUAN, performed at the Academy of Music with the great and matchless cast of the Mulder-Fabbri Opera Company, they have concluded to give a
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on SATURDAY, February 3, at 1½ o'clock,
on which occasion will be presented
DON JUAN,
with Mme. INEZ FABBRI, ANNA ROSETTI, KARL FORMES, TH. HABELMANN, W. FORMES, WEINLICH
First appearance at the Academy of Music of
JACOB MULLER, the brilliant baritone, as........DON JUAN,
ANNA ELZER, the juvenile soprano, as........ZERLINA.
Admission ONE DOLLAR; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Seats at Schirmer's music store and at the Academy.
Sale commences on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE,
BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES.
THIS BEAUTIFUL THEATRE
IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE REGULAR SEASON
WITH A
FIRST CLASS
STAR COMPANY.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. "SHOO FLY."
Every Evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	BLACK BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	COAL HEAVER'S REVENGE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	HOT CORN BOYS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	OBEYING ORDERS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Pastimes on the Levee.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	TIN PAN-G-NI ON.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	"Shoo Fly." The Brigands.

Seats secured in advance. Matinee Saturday at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added. The "Thaumatascope," the great optical illusion, by which you see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. Galvanic Batteries in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, fifty cents. Open daily. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ETHIOPIAN FARCES, DIAlogues, Amateurs' Guide, Parlor Tableaux, Magic Lanterns, Stationery, Newspapers, Magazines (back numbers furnished), Books and Music Bound, Albums Repaired, at WEMYSS', 730 Broadway.

IT IS ALL THE FASHION.—NOT TO ATTEND the matinee is to be behind the age. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. Grand matinee to-day at 2½ o'clock. Congress of beauty.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PAINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTATLY
ON HAND.

THE BEAUTIFUL REVOLVING STATUES IN THE Artist's Vision, to-day, at TONY PASTOR'S Opera House. Grand Matinee at 2½. All the beauty and fashion of the metropolis on hand.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR THE AMATEUR STAGE. Society rehearsals attended by a professional artist. Address DRAMATIC ARTIST, station A.

CARD.—MUSICAL.—PRIVATE LESSONS, PIANO, ORgan, Guitar, Violin, Singing, Harmony. 92 Clinton place (Eighth street). Established 1854. Day and evening. J. JAY WATSON, Director. Circulars mailed free.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. GOULD HOYT REDMOND IS A MEMBER OF our firm, and his interest from this date.
22 EXCHANGE PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872. DENNISTOUN & CO.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 29, 1872.—THE FIRM OF Crocker & Haley is this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. R. Crocker retiring. Either party are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
THOMAS R. CROCKER,
CALEB HALEY.
The business will be continued at the old stand under the firm name of Caleb Haley & Co. CALEB HALEY,
SEABURY N. HALEY.

5 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.—MR. JAMES P. SNOW is a member of our firm from this date, January 1, 1872.
G. & S. OWEN & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, financially sound, credit good; trade first class (ladies' clothing); will take a suitable partner with $10,000 capital. Address UNIVERSAL, Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness, paying $30 per week, to a reliable man, with $300. Call at room 16, 397 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A PARTNER WANTED—AT ONCE, IN A LONG ESTablished jobbing and manufacturing business; capital required $10,000, one-half cash down, balance in six months. Address W. F. P., box 146 Herald office.

A.—WE HAVE A DESIRABLE OPENING FOR A party with $5,000, to join a concern in the manufacture of a staple article of food, paying large profits, with quick returns. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial Agents, 93 Broadway.

A.—THE PROPRIETORSHIP OF ONE OF THE BEST family hotels in the city is offered for $25,000; location unsurpassed and patronage first class. Address box 4,[illegible] Post office.

A PARTNER WITH $800 WANTED—IN A RESPECTable and lucrative business; a man having $600, if otherwise suitable, could pay remaining $200 from his portion of proceeds in the business, which is fully established and requires time from 10 to 5 daily. Address PERMANENT, box 142 Herald office.

ARTISTICAL SPECIALTY—LIGHT MANUFACTURING, established 13 years; cash capital required not less than $1,000. Business suited only to men of taste and studious habits. Apply at 661 Broadway, top floor.

A LARGE SIZE SAFE, TWO MEDIUM AND ONE small size, of Herring's, Wilder's and Lillie's make, for sale cheap by S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A LIVE MAN WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH, TO start in other States branches of a light manufacturing business (patent), worked here and people wherever a two thirds saving of money and time is appreciated. Such a man can do anything this business will realize him thousands of dollars in a very short time; costs nothing to investigate.
MOOD & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, IN A BUSIness that will pay said partner $5,000 per annum certain. References given. Address S. S. W., Herald office.

CAPITALIST WANTED TO ERECT TWO FIRST class Stores on two corner lots, on the most desirable part of Fulton avenue, Brooklyn; tenants already secured for a ten years lease. C. C. HICKOK, 296 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—OR WILL BE SOLD—WITH A small capital, in a new and simple Blind and Shutter Fastener, in operation, but wants more capital; a good thing. Apply to Mr. CLEMENS, 1,461 Third avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,000, WHO CAN influence trade in the stationery and printing business. Address H. G. P., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TRAVEL THROUGH ALL principal cities with a show; will exhibit to crowded houses, averaging $125 to $250 per night; $500 cash required; fully secured. Apply at 451 Canal street.

RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUfacturing Business, easily managed; article staple; pays better profit; small capital required. Apply to RAKED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $10,000 OR $15,000, in an established chemical works. Address L. C. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PARTY WHO HAS 25 YEARS' EXperience in the wholesale jewelry business, and who has a good trade already established, but not a capital to carry it on, an interest in some house where his services would be an equivalent to an interest in the business. Address J. G. F., box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—AN HONORABLE BUSINESS YOUNG man [illegible] in an established business; I have two furnished offices, excellent location and doing a good cash business; the business made is first class parties; only small capital required. Address [illegible] box 108 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$200.—WANTED, A MAN TO TRAVEL WITH THE advertiser in the most profitable business in the country. Fifty dollars a week can be cleared. Apply immediately. FRANCIS, 1,604 Second avenue.

$1,000.—PARTNER OR CLERK TO TRAVEL AS cashier, &c., in a money making business; can have interest or salary and security. Apply at [illegible] avenue, ring the bell.

$2,500.—PARTNER TO JOIN A LIVE BUSINESS man in an established [illegible] business; quick sales and large profits; money invested in stock immediately. Address WEST, Herald office.

$3,000 WANTED ON GOOD SECURITY FOR four months. [illegible] per cent interest and a bonus paid. Address BONDS, box 4,196 New York Post office.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. SAUNDERS' DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall [illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible] street.

BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMIES, 791 BROOME street [illegible]
A NEW CLASS FOR [illegible] BROOME STREET.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 230 BLEECKER street [illegible] Tuesday and Friday evenings [illegible] Wednesday and Saturday [illegible] Monday evening, February 5. Round dances a specialty.

THE BALL SEASON.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., FOR SALE AND TO hire by the night. Fine custom made Clothing, Broadway, [illegible] &c., at a sacrifice. D. SHEA, the Clothier, 427 Broome street, corner Crosby.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
LES BRIGANDS.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1,
BENEFIT OF AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
By urgent request Mlle. Aimee will give a
SPECIAL GRAND MATINEE
on WEDNESDAY, January 31, at 2 P. M., when she will appear in LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST NIGHTS OF "DIVORCE."

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVORCE MATINEE,

SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Ida Vernon, Mr. G. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, George De Vere, D. Whiting and others.

Seats may be secured for any of the remaining Last Nights and Matinees. Box office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK,
THE THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO 8 PRECISELY.
TIME TABLE.
7:45.—Curtain rises.
8:00.—Bretone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:05.—Carline's Song, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crows," by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:15.—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:30.—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief," by Miss Kate Santley.
8:50.—Grand Demon Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Pedron Sassi.
9:00.—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:20.—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:25.—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:34.—Pas de Croats, by Adrienne, Bandina, Feliciita.
9:43.—Pas Espagnol, by the eight second Premieres.
9:46.—Transformation Dance, by the great Premiere Sassi.
9:50.—The Infant Ballet Troupe.
9:57.—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:00.—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:05.—Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:07.—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:17.—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:27.—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:00.—The Dazzling Transformation Scene.
In conclusion the Management confidently assert that THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHING ATTRACTIVE.
BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
ALL THE MUSIC PUBLISHED BY POND & CO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.,
a BENEFIT will be tendered as above (through the kindness of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer) to
THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE
MR. WILLIAM A. MOORE.
on which occasion, aided by the kindness of the various managers, the following volunteer artists will appear:—
The programme will be as follows:—
FIRST ACT OF MEDEA.
Miss MATILDA HERON, BIJOU HERON, Miss JULIA OLIVER, Miss SUSIE GOODWIN, Mr. JOHN H. JACK, Mr. W. M. HOLLAND and Mr. HARRY MELMER.
Quartette Act ....SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
(by permission of Messrs. Birch, Wambold, Backus & Bernard), Messrs. NEWCOMB, GIBBONS, KENNEDY and CHEEVER.
Song—"How Sad all Nature!"—Fanchette..........
Miss MINA HOWSON
Recitation (by permission of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer) ....Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON
"A Sea Story," composed by Arthur Matthison.
Song, "The Fine Old English Gentleman," Mr. MARK SMITH
BLACK CROOK SELECTIONS
(by permission of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer).
THE MAJILTONS, ST. FELIX PARISIENNE INFANT BALLET TROUPE,
Professor SCHMIDT'S PUPILS,
Professor SAMWELL'S TROUPE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
Cornet Solo..........Mr. LEVY
ACT FROM "THE LONG STRIKE."
Scene—Moneypenny's Lodgings.
Scene—The Telegraph Office.
Characters, by permission of Lester Wallack, Esq., by Mr. J. H. STODDART, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Master HEARN.
Song and Dance..........Messrs. MORRISEY and EMERSON
By permission of Dan Bryant, Esq.,
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THIRD ACT OF "MARIE STUART."
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT (by permission of J. Steele Mackaye, Esq.), and Miss GURNSIDE.
Comic Song (by permission of Robert Butler, Esq.) ....Mr. FOSTER
Leader of the Orchestra ....Signor OPERTI
Stage Manager..........Mr. CHARLES MORTON
Admission..........One Dollar
Reserved Seats ....One Dollar Fifty Cents
Box book open.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, 31ST. NIBLO'S.—The ladies and gentlemen who have kindly volunteered will please meet for rehearsal Tuesday, 11 A. M.
CHARLES MORTON, Stage Manager.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Have you seen it? Have you seen it?
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS HUMPTY DUMPTY,
THE MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.

THE Famous MARTENS. | THE Matchless WILSONS.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

The Martens' New Savoyard Song. | FOX, the World-Renowned Clown. | FOX'S Thrilling Skating Act.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

THE Inimitable KIRALFYS. | THE Great CASSELLI.

First week of the MARTENS' New Songs. First week of FOX'S thrilling Skating Scene. The great Cat Duet at 10 P. M. The MARTENS' Savoyard Scena at 9:14. The Tyrolienne at 9:31. The WILSON'S Triple Pateree at 9:47. FOX'S Elephant at 10:28.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.
Secure your seats early.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART..........Manager
ANOTHER IMMENSE BILL.
BRIMFULL OF FUN AND LAUGHTER.
ALL THE MAMMOTH TROUPE APPEARING IN A VARIETY OF NEW ACTS.
Grand Constellation of Talent.
Delighted Audiences.
A Grand Combination.
The Great Ethiopian Company.
The Famous Dutch Delineator.
The Startling Gymnasts.
The Champion Song and Dance Men.
THE BEAUTIFUL FEMALE VOCALIST.
THE CHARMING FEMALE BANJOIST.
THE GRACEFUL FEMALE JIG DANCER.
And a new afterpiece, entitled
NEW YORK IN 1871.
Grant Merritt, a Butcher Boy..........Mr. JOSH HART
And the company of the cast
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
MONDAY NEXT the new Burlesque, DIVORCE.

WALLACK'S. EIGHTH WEEK AND
LAST NIGHTS OF
JOHN GARTH,
which must shortly be withdrawn, notwithstanding
ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
to allow of the production of
NOVELTIES.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated Drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.
The Manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. Byron's greatly successful new Comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. John Brougham.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.

GRAND	THE KU KLUX KLAN.
MATINEE	THE REVOLVING STATUES.
MATINEE	TONY PASTOR AND JENNY ENGEL
MATINEE	in the new Duet, MATRIMONY.
MATINEE	FRENCH TWIN SISTERS.
MATINEE	KAHERT AN ARTIST'S VISION.
TO-DAY,	THE MAGIC KNAPSACK.
AT 2½.	Chorus of 750 voices again.

MATRIMONY, THE NEW COMIC DUET, SUNG by Tony Pastor and Jenny Engel, first time to-day. Attend the matinee and hear it. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. Doors open at 2¼.

PAVILION,
[illegible] Broadway, 689,
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
THIS EVENING,
20TH GRAND CONCERT
OF THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents.
Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.
PAUL FALK.

MATINEE TO-DAY.	MATINEE TO-DAY.	MATINEE TO-DAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
[illegible]
[illegible] organist and Director.
CONCERT TUESDAY EVENING JANUARY 30,
at the church
assisted by Geo. Simpson, Mr. Remmertz, Geo. W. Morgan.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON,
The eminent Divine and Orator, lectures
on "MEMORIES OF THE MAYFLOWER,"
AT COOPER INSTITUTE, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50c., reserved seats $1, at 805 Broadway.

MEET ME TO-DAY, AT 2½—WHERE? WHY, AT TONY PASTOR'S Matinee. Everybody will be there. Go, see the crowds as they flock to it. The Tuesday Matinee is all the go.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
Extra Attractions. Watts Phillips' beautiful comedy, entitled HIS LAST VICTORY,
TO-DAY and the new burlesque of
at LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
2 P. M. PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT
and full Company in both pieces.
THIS Second week of the Indian Artist,
EVENING, JOHNNY THOMPSON,
at 8 In J. J. McCloskey's new burlesque of
O'CLOCK. ON HAND.
New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
MANAGER..........R. W. BUTLER
A MAMMOTH COMPANY. MORE STARS.
The most varied and ATTRACTIVE BILL ever offered.
Master BARNEY, ADD RYMAN, THE BIG FOUR, DOHERTY, G. H. H. COES, SHERIDAN and MACK, WM. ASHCROFT, GUS WILLIAMS,
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE, and GRAND BALLET.
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEW FAMILY.
TOGETHER WITH THE REGULAR COMPANY,
IN A GRAND OLIO EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾. Seats reserved in advance.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
GREAT NOVELTY
The Popular Actor
Mr. JAMES M. WARD,
for six nights only, who will appear in Mr. JAMES J. McCLOSKY'S great drama,
THROUGH
BY
DAYLIGHT.
Mr. JAMES WARD as GEORGE GLENROY.
Introducing an immense
VARIETY SCENE,
COMPRISING SONGS, DUETS, JIGS, &C., &C.
Introducing the celebrated DEVERE BROTHERS in their CHALLENGE CLOG DANCE.
Commencing with A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
The Manager respectfully announces an engagement with the celebrated artistes Misses SUSAN AND KATE DENIN, who will soon appear in a new drama written expressly for them.
In rehearsal, a new drama by FRED. G. MAEDER, Esq., entitled
BUFFALO BILL.
Dramatized from the story written for the N. Y. Weekly by NED BUNTLINE.
Due notice will be given of its first representation.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS THRONGING TO SEE THE
EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY.
No one should fail to witness the extraordinary performances of this troupe, which is universally acknowledged to be the most perfect and extensive circus organization in the world.
Exhibitions are given
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
for the accommodation of families and residents of the suburbs, and
EVERY EVENING, AT EIGHT.
The arena is placed on the stage in a gorgeous palace setting, which affords an excellent view from any part of the elegant Opera House, while the comfortable seats which are secured to purchasers add wonderfully to the enjoyment of
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
PRICES—Family circle, 30c.; dress circle, 50c.; parquette and parquette circle, $1; private boxes (holding four), $6, and proscenium boxes, $10.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS CORYPHEES WANTED. APPLY TO L. J. VINCENT, STAGE MANAGER, STAGE DOOR, TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 11 TILL 2. THOSE ALREADY ENGAGED WILL LIKEWISE ATTEND.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MONDAY, January 29, 1872,
NAN AND WIFE,
with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and the entire strength of the brilliant company.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
"Misses SUSAN and KATE DENIN"
IN "WILL HAILEY; OR, FAITHFUL TO THE LAST."

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ANOTHER NEW ATTRACTION.
First week of the new and mirthful Equestrian Pantomime of
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BAN URY CROSS
TO SEE AN OLD LADY ON A WHITE HORSE!
produced with novel tricks and comical events, including a very amusing and
EXCITING HURDLE RACE.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND AND MR. C. W. FISH,
AND ALL THE SUPERIOR ARTISTS
IN A SUPERB ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 BROADWAY.
Received nightly with shouts of applause.
Exquisite Vocal and Instrumental Music.
COMIC SONGS AND DANCES.
GLORIOUS FUN.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BERTHA, THE SEWING GIRL.
KOME AND KISS ME.
ZOUAVE DRILL, THE GREEN ROOM.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA..........Proprietor and Director.
D. DE VIVO ....Business Manager.
The season will consist of SIX SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
FOUR EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesdays and Saturdays.
TWO GRAND MATINEES—On Saturdays, and
TWO NIGHTS ONLY, at the Brooklyn Academy.
SCALE OF PRICES FOR SEASON TICKETS.
For six nights—Box, $72; parquet and balcony, $12.
For four nights—Box, $48; parquet and balcony, $8.
Sale of subscription tickets commences Wednesday, at 9 A. M. at the Academy, and will close on Thursday, at 5 P. M.
Sale of seats for single nights commences on Friday.
Among the notable events of the season will be the first appearance in opera of the celebrated baritone,
MR. CHARLES SANTLEY,
who has been engaged at very large expense, and who will appear in some of his world-famed impersonations, including ZAMPA, FRA DIAVOLO, &c.
For the first time in New York, Cherubini's masterwork, THE WATER CARRIER, and the revival of LA GAZZA LADRA (Maid and Magpie), and BALLO IN MASCHERA (first time in English); also the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
More particulars shortly.

STEINWAY HALL.—WEDNESDAY.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
has the honor of announcing that she will give
HER FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
since her return from her European tour, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31,
when she will have the assistance of
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Solo Violinist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Conductor.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG
will play three pieces from her new repertoire.
Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
Can be obtained at Schuberth's, 820; G. Schirmer's, 701, and the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall. Admission tickets at all the other principal music stores.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE
of
PAINTINGS CONTRIBUTED BY MEMBERS IN AID OF THE FUND,
will be held at the Somerville Gallery, ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 82 Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street), on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
Paintings now on exhibition free.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
THE GREAT MODERN MASTERS.
These superb Paintings
are now on exhibition (free) at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M., and to be sold by auction Wednesday and Thursday evenings, February 7 and 8. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
The most prominent music school in the country. The most celebrated professors are engaged. Particular attention given to pupils desirous of becoming teachers.

CONCERT IN THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THIRTY-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
THURSDAY, February 1, 8 P. M.
Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist; Mrs. J. A. De Ruyther, Soprano; Miss Anna R. Bulkley, Contralto, and a quartet of mixed voices. Tickets 50 cents.

MRS. LOTTY HOUGH,
the favorite Yankee comedienne,
ON "POPPING THE QUESTION,"
ST. PETER'S HALL, WEST TWENTIETH STREET, near Eighth avenue, TUESDAY EVENING, January 30.

THE ORCHESTRA AND ARTISTS WHO HAVE TENdered their services for Billy Reeves' benefit, at the Bowery Theatre, are requested to attend a Rehearsal at Tony Pastor's Opera House Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, at 11 A. M.

THE KU KLUX KLAN AT THE GRAND TUESDAY matinee. See the Gridiron Cancan danced to-day. Something to make men, women and children laugh. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 2½ to-day.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent [illegible] K. MCGARRIGLE, [illegible] street.

A LARGE LOT OF PIANOS AND PARLOR ORGANS for sale or to rent, and on instalments at 25 per cent less than down town prices, at 219 East Twenty-third street.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND CORNER GRAND square rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, by Hazelton, all modern improvements, richly carved legs and case, nearly new, cost $[illegible], will be sold for $[illegible], Stool, Cover, &c.; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at a sacrifice. Property of a family leaving city. 342 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, forte, 4 round corners, full iron frame, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used 6 months, cost $[illegible], for $[illegible]; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Silverware, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, sacrificed, family leaving city. 33 W. 15th st., near 6th av.

A BARGAIN.—$350.—SPLENDID LARGE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, manufactured by the celebrated Raven & Bacon; modern style and improvements, perfect order; sweet, powerful tone. 28 Third av., near 9th avenue.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano forte, grand scale, 4 round corners, carved legs, full iron plate, patent agraffe, made to order, best city makers, cost $1,000, for $[illegible], Stool, Cover, Music Cabinet, box for shipping. Call at private residence 129 West 22d street, bet. 6th and 7th avenues.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SQUARE rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker, cost $[illegible], for $275; Stool and Cover; at private residence 124 West 28th st., near 6th av.

A WEBER PIANO, GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—A seven octave Pianoforte, richly carved case and legs; overstrung bass, $[illegible].
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF UPRIGHT AND square Pianos to rent and for sale at WILLIAM HALL & SONS' Music Store, 75 Broadway, below Eighth street.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, having overstrung bass, carved legs, &c.; great sacrifice. Easer, patent [illegible], only $[illegible].
JAMES GORDON, 106 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

PIANOFORTE.—A BARGAIN.—ELEGANT BACON & Raven Piano, carved, &c., cost $[illegible], good as new, price $[illegible], at 765 Broadway, opposite Astor place.
W. P. K. QUERTER.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful styles of different makers, at lowest prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at 481 Broadway, and Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

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WASHINGTON.

Apportionment Settled in the Senate.

Adjournment Referred in the House.

The Strong Minded Women Coalescing with the "Liberal" Republicans.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Spanish Enslavement of Coolies---The Correspondence Withheld.

THE HORNET AND THE FLORIDA.

FEDERAL SPOILS IN ALABAMA.

FORGING CUSTOMS CIGAR STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Apportionment Bill Passed in the Senate—Amnesty Shelved by Its Friends.

The only points of interest to-day in the Senate were the reappearance in the chamber of the Retrenchment Committee, the members of which were the recipients of warm personal greetings, and a discussion over the question of taking up the Amnesty or Apportionment bill. Mr. Sumner wanted Mr. Hamlin's psalm-singing suggestion of Friday last relative to "Old Hundred" put in the *Globe*, from the columns of which the Maine Senator had the good sense to eliminate it.

Some discussion occurred over a resolution to arrest recusant Ku Klux witnesses, but nothing was done with it. The majority of the returned committee being favorable to amnesty, the friends of that bill were anxious to obtain a decision thereon before the committee return to New York, which, it is expected, it will do in a day or two. Singularly enough, however, the strong friends of the proposition were more in earnest for the passage of the Apportionment bill. Mr. Trumbull raised the point of order that the Senate had agreed to go on with that bill when it adjourned on the next day, deciding also to take the vote thereon at four o'clock; that day was Saturday; but, unfortunately, Mr. Trumbull managed to leave the chamber just before the Senate agreed not to meet till Monday. Though the Vice President decided the next day in legislation was the one on which the body next met, he ruled that Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had the floor for a speech against the Judiciary Committee's amendment to the House Apportionment bill. A brief but spirited colloquy occurred over this ruling between Mr. Trumbull and the Vice President, in which the latter got the worst of the debate. It was finally decided to go on with the Apportionment bill, and to postpone Amnesty until to-morrow. Morrill and Edmunds, of Vermont, made speeches against the amendment, and the Senate proceeded to vote. The House bill was finally adopted, with an additional section unnecessarily reaffirming the section of the fourteenth amendment which provides that no State shall deprive any body of male citizens of the elective franchise without losing a proportionate amount from its basis of representation.

Commissioners on Government Loan Negotiations—The Syndicate Minority Report.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Cox, of New York, provides that "there shall be no commission compensation or deduction allowed to any person for the exchange, negotiation or sale of any of the bonds or securities of the United States, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and that all laws and parts of laws which authorize or permit the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any proper agent outside of his department to sell, negotiate or exchange such securities are hereby repealed." This is in accord with a former demand of the bankers of the country and the industrial interest, who desire perfect competition in all matters where their interests are concerned. The syndicate resolution will come up in the House on Wednesday, and it is expected that the placing of the new loan will then receive a pretty thorough ventilation. It is yet uncertain whether the minority on the Committee of Ways and Means will make a report or give their views in the form of a speech on the floor, though it is generally admitted that neither Mr. Beck nor Mr. Kerr can speak with authority on the subject as the voice of the minority of the committee.

Cuban Belligerency and Final Adjournment in the House.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, offered a series of resolutions to-day recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, and was anxious to have them acted upon at once. There were some artful dodges on both sides of the House upon these resolutions. The banks insisted upon having them referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, against which Mr. Cox, of New York, objected, saying Banks' committee has now under consideration a resolution of the same nature, upon which it could exercise the desire to consider the question. The House refused to pass the resolutions, and they were offered to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

There was a decidedly lively tilt over the Senate resolutions to adjourn in May, which Mr. Dawes called up for action by the House. These resolutions had the effect to draw fire from all quarters. The protectionists voted solid for an adjournment, while the revenue reformers and free traders were as unanimous against it. Mr. Dawes did not express his opinion upon the subject, committing himself to neither side. Mr. Brooks drew a sad picture of the country groaning under taxation, waiting to be relieved through legislation, which it would be impossible to obtain if this resolution were passed. He declared that it would be impossible for the Ways and Means Committee to report a revenue bill before April or May. Mr. Farnsworth was very severe upon the contemplated action, before passing a single law looking to the relief of the country to rush forward with a resolution to adjourn. He said it was very much like the pranks of a pack of school boys. Mr. Butler spoke in favor of adjournment, and among other reasons therefor was the torn up condition of the streets, which would undoubtedly occasion malignant fevers and sickness of various kinds, which it would be well for the majority to consider. All necessary legislation could be accomplished within the specified time and the interests of the country better subserved by it. Mr. Cox, of New York, denounced the whole scheme; declared it to be a political dodge, and that a member from Massachusetts—the distinguished soldier of the House, he facetiously added, can decide which one he meant—has so pronounced it. This was a very funny tilt at Banks, and as that gentleman did not appear to receive the thrust very kindly, Mr. Maynard turned the tables very nicely upon the gentlemen opposing the action of the Senate by sending for a volume of the *Globe* containing the proceedings of the House ten years ago, when a similar resolution was offered by the democrats earlier in the session and fixing a day in April for adjournment, upon which Mr. Maynard said these gentlemen all voted yea and had the record read. This had a perceptible cooling effect upon the framer of the discussion, and upon motion of Mr. Farnsworth the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The revenue reformers are sure it will pass the House, while the free traders declare it cannot be done. In the meantime Mr. Dawes has it safe in committee, where it will be held until some definite plan is arranged in regard to the policy of adjournment. The administration party is not so well defined in the House as in the Senate, and this is thought to be strictly an administration measure. If it meets that complexion in the House, it may pass in spite of every other consideration.

Diplomatic Correspondence—What is Revealed and What is Not.

Among the Executive papers placed in the House document room to-day was the volume usually accompanying the President's Message of diplomatic correspondence. This has been carefully edited by the State Department for the purpose apparently of preventing Congress and the American people from knowing any more about what is going on in diplomatic affairs than that depository of traditional secrets may deem necessary. A careful examination of the correspondence of our Minister at Madrid and that of the State Department with him and the Spanish Minister here reveals absolutely nothing not known. There are only a few brief and unsatisfactory communications from Cuba, and not a word is found in the collection relative to the landing of Africans there, or of the enforced servitude of the great body of the Chinese coolies who have been imported into Cuba. It is asserted that valuable and interesting correspondence is now in the State Department relative to coolie enslavement. Mr. Cox's resolution, calling for these papers has not yet been responded to, but among the correspondence to and from China Mr. Fish has sandwiched a letter from our Consul General at Havana relative to the importation into and treatment of coolies in the Island of Cuba. This letter does not, however, touch the real points of this matter, in the suppression of which our State Department seems to be doing the work the Spanish rulers of Cuba most desire accomplished. Labor has been decreasing in Cuba for some years past, but the Spaniards are very anxious that This fact should not be known to the American people, who are customers for at least ninety per cent of all that Cuba produces. To prevent this decrease of labor, resulting in great part from the knowledge the Chinese have acquired of the brutal treatment their countrymen receive in Cuba, and their consequent refusal to contract therefor, the Spanish authorities have prevented coolies on the island from leaving it, and are now organizing a system of enslavement. The State Department is in possession of information proving this to be the case, and the public should be allowed to read it.

Coalition of the Strong-Minded With the "Liberal" Republicans.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker and her co-workers in the female suffrage cause are here working out a scheme as bold as it is comprehensive. Becoming disgusted with the backwardness of the republicans in their behalf, they now propose to throw their efforts in favor of the new "liberal republican" movement and henceforward operate with that faction. The action of the Senate in rejecting the application of the female suffragists to state their case from the floor of the Senate was the immediate cause for this movement, and the representation of the new coalition in the House, anxious to absorb all elements of strength, took advantage of this disaffection and met them graciously in their efforts to get a hearing before that body. This movement has been gaining strength for several days, and to-day a basis of action was agreed upon between the parties that is likely to prove advantageous to both. The programme is that the leaders of the female suffragists are to have a hearing for their cause upon the floor of the House, to produce upon the country what they are pleased to term "a moral effect." For this privilege the suffragists are to throw their influence in favor of the new coalition, to carry for it in next spring's elections New Hampshire and Connecticut, and some few of its leaders, prominent among whom will be Mrs. Hooker, are at once to go into these States and take the stump against the Grant republicans. Already their influence is being felt as shaping nominations in Connecticut, and their influence is counted upon to accomplish much good in that direction to the party to receive its labors. The movement is well understood in Connecticut and the East, and the friends of English and Pond are consulting with the heads of this coalition as to nominations for Governor and members of Congress. In the Presidential contest the women will favor Sumner as their candidate, but will gladly support either Trumbull or Judge Davis. Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Cady Stanton and others expect to be able to get before the House for their arguments next week and are now preparing their addresses. Another point under discussion by the new party is the absorption of the labor reform element, which will gladly come to it if fairly met, and the proposition to call three conventions at the same time and place for the representatives of the three elements to gather and confer as to the nomination of a Presidential candidate is being mooted and will probably be the programme agreed upon. It is expected that the convention of the labor reformers, called to meet at Columbus on the 17th of February to nominate a Presidential candidate, will adjourn without action and then meet for conference with the liberal republicans when and where the latter may call their convention.

Alabama Party Spoils—The Mobile Collectorship.

Under the Tenure of Office act Judge William Miller, of Tuscaloosa, again becomes Collector of the Port of Mobile in consequence of the withdrawal of the name of ex-Senator Warner from before the Senate by the President. This fact was officially settled by Attorney General Williams to-day to oblige Mr. Boutwell, who was anxious about the interests of his department. The fight over the federal patronage in Alabama is occupying more attention than it would seem to deserve; but the truth is that the arena of the conflict is not confined to that State altogether. General Sherman, his brother, the Senator from Ohio, and their large following in that State, have espoused Warner's cause with much warmth; but the General is absent, and it has become no longer a question that Warner has no influence in the State he lately represented in the Senate. Consequently he has to be sacrificed for the good of the party.

The Labor Commission Bill.

The bill providing for the organization of a Labor Commission is now on the Senate calendar, and will probably be taken up for action during the present week. It is understood that the friends of the measure, who are afraid that if amended and sent back to the House it may fail of passage, have induced the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to agree to withdraw their amendments. In that case Mr. Wilson will not press his amendments, even though they meet the approval of those who support the measure. If this is done the bill, in all probability, will pass the Senate as it came from the House.

The President to-day, in conversation with gentlemen who were urging the appointment of some friends, declared that he would first consider the names which might be presented to him from the labor organizations of the country. If they could agree on any one man he would nominate him, or he would select one from any three they might present. It is reported that Mr. Sumner will make an elaborate speech in favor of the proposed commission. If he does it will be in furtherance of the programme of the last projected coalition against Grant, which appears to regard the Senator from Massachusetts as the most available man for the Presidency.

Diplomatic Appropriations—Mail Subsidies.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which appropriates $1,217,000—an increase of $70,000 over the appropriations for last year, which is caused by appropriations for various matters connected with the diplomatic service heretofore paid out of the contingent fund.

Hon. A. A. Sargent was before the committee in favor of an increase in the subsidy to the Pacific mail steamship service from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Bingham Still in the Traces.

It seems that the democratic members of Congress who expect Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, to join in the anti-Grant crusade have been counting too fast, that gentleman declaring in positive terms that he is now, as he always has been, a strong supporter of the administration and favorable to President Grant's re-election.

The Florida at Newport—Her Next Voyage.

The steamer Florida is reported at Newport, R. I., weather bound, and it will be necessary to tow her to New York. She will soon be fitted out for another voyage, and her mission and destination, carrying arms to the insurrectionary districts of Cuba, are no secrets.

The Hornet Case to Be Tried at Baltimore.

Secretary Boutwell has instructed Collector Thomas, of the port of Baltimore, not to issue clearance papers to the steamship Hornet until further orders. Her career is to be thoroughly investigated before she will be allowed to leave Baltimore, and if the evidence is sufficient she will be libelled in that city.

Things Quiet in Havana—Our Fleet There Healthful.

Despatches received at the Navy Department to-day from officers in command of United States vessels in the harbor of Havana represent that everything is quiet, and the health of the crews of the Nipsic, Kansas and monitor Terror is good.

Leather Before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee on Ways and Means heard the leather and tanning men to-day. G. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, argued in favor of a reduction of the duty on leather and the removal of the duty on hides. Foreign raw hides are now taken to Canada, where, owing to cheaper labor and tanning material, they are tanned and exported to the detriment of our own trade. At present the Canadians have an advantage of eleven per cent over us. As our law now stands it is simply legislation for Canada. He asked that manufacturers be placed in such a position as to enable them to compete with their neighbors.

Hon. John B. Alley declared himself opposed to a reduction of the duty on leather and presented a protest of three leather dealers of Boston, who believed they expressed the sentiments of the leather and tanning trade generally. The matter of taxing hides is more a question of revenue than of protection. Foreign hides do not to any considerable extent come into competition with the domestic article. If the duty on the sale of leather were removed we could compete with England, but not with Canada.

Francis M. Johnson, of Boston, argued that there should be no duty on extracts of bark, &c., used in tanning.

To-morrow the committee will hear the wood and lumber men.

International Copyright.

The joint Committee on the Library to-day heard W. P. Hazard, J. E. Potter, R. Sherman and others as a delegation from the publishers, paper makers and printers of Philadelphia, in opposition to the enactment of an international copyright law, as proposed by resolution of Hon. S. S. Cox, and also heard an argument delivered by Gilbert Burling, of New York representing the artists of that city, in favor of such a measure for their protection. The committee adjourned until February to agitate it, when the subject will be considered further.

It was stated by the Philadelphia representatives that a bill is in course of preparation in New York, and will shortly be submitted to the committee providing for an international copyright law, with modifications which will suit their views. It was also asserted by the Philadelphians that a majority of New York publishers do not favor the movement suggested by the Cox resolution, and that the Harpers and Appletons are the only publishers of prominence that support it.

New Trial in a $27,000 Cotton Case Denied to the United States.

In the Court of Claims to-day Judge Knott delivered the opinion of the Court denying the motion of the United States for a new trial in the case of John Silvey, involving about twenty-seven thousand dollars' worth of cotton, seized at Atlanta, Ga. The motion was made under a statute enacted a year ago, authorizing the government, within two years after the decision of a case, to move for a new trial upon the discovery of fraud, wrong or injustice to the United States, and this decision is important as giving the construction of the Court to the statute in regard to the diligence required on the part of the government and kindred questions. Chief Justice Drake and Judge Loring dissented.

The Vance-Abbott Contest.

Senator Morton left last night for New Haven, where he is to deliver a lyceum lecture. He is expected back here by Wednesday morning, when the Vance-Abbott contest will be again taken up by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and probably decided.

Appointments and Nominations.

M. Crea has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Virginian district. The following have been appointed Storekeepers:—S. S. Burney, of Wisconsin; J. R. McCullough, C. C. Bell and S. V. Parrent, of Kentucky.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—To be Postmasters—H. L. Tillotson, at Nevada, Mo.; L. C. Albertson, at Atlantic City, N. J.; Sylvanus Milner, at Mount Vernon, Indiana.

British and American Mixed Commission.

The British and American Mixed Commission met at noon to-day, and after a brief session adjourned till eleven A. M. to-morrow. No decisions were made to-day.

Judge Field's Case.

William Hastings was again before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day continuing his argument to show why Justices Field and Hoffman should be impeached.

Imitating Customs Revenue Cigar Stamps.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from Collector Arthur, of New York, representing that the Customs revenue stamp affixed to boxes of imported cigars has been imitated and is used by dealers in cigars manufactured in this country for the purpose of deceiving purchasers, and asks if there is not some way by which the public may be protected against the fraud. It appears that the stamp referred to, printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has no value except as evidence that the contents of the boxes are imported cigars, and as there is no law against imitating it dealers in domestic cigars have procured lithographic imitations and use them with great profit. Secretary Boutwell has under consideration the draft of a bill, which he will send to Congress in a few days, making the imitation of this stamp a felony.

The Distillers and Useless Meters.

The bill introduced to-day by Representative Stevenson was at the instance of J. W. Gaff, the President of the Distillers' Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, and in behalf of other distillers in the United States. The bill is intended for the relief of the distillers by the refunding and repayment of moneys expended by them for Tice meters. The Internal Revenue Department has abandoned the use of these meters, and they have been detached at the distillers' expense, and for nearly three years the distillers who have complied with the law and the orders of the Department have, they say, been deprived of the use of a large sum of money expended in an experiment without benefit to themselves or to the government. The distillers regard it as but an act of justice that the money wrongfully exacted from them and paid for useless, worthless and abandoned inventions should be promptly refunded. It is estimated there are 522 meters, of which ninety-six were attached to distilleries. There has not only been a loss of spirits by leakage and interference with distilling operations, but a loss of probably $500,000, owing to the purchase and expense of the meters now abandoned by the Department.

Chicago's Tobacco Stamps.

A number of tobacco manufacturers in Chicago having petitioned the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the value of stamps on packages of tobacco destroyed by the great fire in that city, the Commissioner replies that, after carefully considering the applications, he is satisfied that he has no warrant of law to grant the relief asked. The tax on manufactured tobacco and cigars under the law occurs when it is sold or removed from the place where it is made for sale or consumption. The tobacco in question had all been sold or removed; the tax accrued and paid. It is not, therefore, a case of erroneous or illegal assessment, or payment which was excessive in amount, such as would constitute one of those cases in which the law allows the Commissioner to refund. Relief in these cases can only be given by Congress.

Mail Contracts Awarded.

The Postmaster General has awarded the mail contract on the route between Vicksburg and New Orleans at $29,000 a year, and also the Red River route at $17,000 a year, to Captain George Kauns. The lower coast and St. Francisville are retained by Dr. Paterson at former prices.

The above lettings are regarded by experts as very low.

SUDDEN DEATH IN HOBOKEN.

On Sunday night Mrs. Carroll, the wife of Officer Carroll, of the Hoboken police force, while teaching her little children how to spell, at her residence, in Meadow street, fell back in her chair and died instantly. The officer had just left the house to go on duty, but had only gone a few squares from his home when the news reached him that his wife was dead. A post-mortem examination will be made by Dr. Prendergast. It is probable that her death resulted from apoplexy.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Dastardly Treatment of a Wife—Driven to Desperation, She Falls a Victim to an Accomplice of Her Husband—A Divorce Obtained by Fraud Declared Void—An Extraordinary Case.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 29, 1872.

In August last the New York papers contained information that Mr. and Mrs. Caservan were names registered at the Delaware House in Port Jervis; that Caservan was a low-browed, repulsive-looking character, while the woman, in direct contrast, presented a most beautiful and prepossessing appearance; that the two had hardly been in the house two months before the man began to abuse the lady, and persons passing their room heard him accuse her of infidelity. He did not stay much at the house, and the lady appeared disconsolate. Shortly after he disappeared, and in a few days she also left. Then a man, giving his name as Billings, appeared at the house, and inquired concerning the couple. He was very reticent, and did not stay long. At the next session of the Supreme Court in this city, Justice Joseph F. Barnard presiding, Mr. Billings sued for a divorce, his chief witness being the man Caservan, who had stolen his wife. It seems that as soon as Caservan left Port Jervis he hurried to Billings, who was at work in this city, to inform him of the infidelity of his wife, thus adding this dastardly act to his evil deeds. Mrs. Billings had also gone back and told her husband a different story, but he refused to believe her. He, however, promised her that he would not proceed with a suit for a divorce, and she left him. He, however, did go on with the suit, and the man Caservan was, of course, his main witness, and he

PROCURED A DIVORCE

unknown to his wife. Judge Barnard told Caservan to his face that he was the basest wretch he ever met, and should he ever come before him charged with any crime he would give him the fullest extent of the law. The above divorce was granted last month, and as soon as the wife heard of it she came here and put her case in the hands of Recorder Robert E. Taylor and John Hackett, when a motion was made before Judge Barnard to set the decree of divorce granted Billings aside on the grounds that adultery could be proven on the part of the husband. The evidence was taken this morning. Dorland & Williams acting for the defence.

James Cramsey testified to seeing Billings in the house 148 Union street, Poughkeepsie, frequently from August, 1871, to October following as late as twelve o'clock at night.

Hewlett Lake testified that Billings told him he had improper intimacy with Susan Haight, the proprietress, of the house.

The latter's testimony was corroborated by William Haxby and John L. Wigg. The latter testified to seeing Billings with a woman at Collingwood Opera House, and that Billings afterward told him he had improper intercourse with her. B. W. Van Wyck also gave damaging evidence against Billings.

Susan Haight, who resides at 148 Union street, denied ever having anything to do with Billings, but acknowledged that she had harbored prostitutes When asked if she was

A MARRIED WOMAN,

witness replied that she was: that a Dominie Clark married her, but that she would not tell where she was married. She said when Billings came to her house he was introduced as "Billy Wayne." She said her husband's real wife lives with a man named John Storms and that his friends always told her he had a divorce.

John Henry Haight, the husband of the last witness, testified that he had no divorce from his first wife.

Ethelbert Billings, the husband, when put upon the witness stand, denied Cramsey's evidence and the evidence of Haxby, Lake and Wigg.

Then Mrs. Emma Billings, the wife, was sworn. Nearly all of her evidence is given in the following statement, which I procured from her lips, and which, if true, shows that the man Billings must have driven her to desperation, and at the proper time the villain Caservan stepped in and so conducted the arrangements as to obtain ample proof for Billings to obtain a divorce. She said with considerable emotion:—

I was married to Mr. Billings in November, 1866, at the age of fifteen years, in the village of Saugerties, N. Y. He was working there at that time, and I was there on a visit from Syracuse. The next morning after I was married he sent me home. I stayed home six weeks without hearing a word from my husband, when my father sent for him. He came and stayed three weeks, and borrowed money of my father to take me to his parents, in Ellenville, Ulster county, where I was coldly received. His mother wanted me to go to work in a paper mill. We were there two weeks, when we went to Saugerties and stayed five weeks, and he left me to look for work. He left me without a cent and was gone five weeks. Finally I found him

IN SING SING.

He said he couldn't find board for me and told me to go to my sister's. I did so, and stayed two weeks. Finally he took me to his Uncle Jewel's, in Yonkers, where I stayed two days. Then I took my trunk to Sing Sing and told him I wanted a home. He told me to go home to Syracuse and try to get work for him. I got him work in a marble yard, but he didn't stay over two weeks. All that time I stayed at my mother's, and he boarded himself. Then he went to Fulton, N. Y., leaving me till he got work. Three weeks after I followed him, and boarded at Fulton two months. He

WANTED TO KEEP HOUSE,

and wanted my father and mother to help him. They did, and we started housekeeping. One day during my absence he cleaned out the entire house, sold everything and left. I followed him to Syracuse. He left me again in the fall of 1867, and I didn't see him till the spring of '68, when I heard he was in Ellenville. I went there, and his father wouldn't speak to me. Billings told me to go back to Syracuse, and he would come and support me. He didn't come till the latter part of April, and then stayed only two or three days. I have lived in twelve or thirteen places. He has given my child no attention whatever; showed it no kindness or fatherly affection; has taken it away and put it in charge of his father. If I made a wrong step I was driven to it by his cruel acts. My relatives have supported me for nearly three years. The last time I left Syracuse with him and my child we reached Albany at three o'clock in the morning in a drenching rain storm, and he took me and my child to the cellar of a police station to stay all night. (Here Mrs. Billings' voice faltered and she wept.) He must have had money, because he spent twelve shillings the day before treating his friends. I told him I could not stay there, and went out and begged permission of the depot master to stay in the passenger house all night with my child. The man kindly granted permission. My husband said to me:—"Now you have got enough of tramping; you won't want to follow me any more." I was three days

WITHOUT ANYTHING TO EAT,

and when I reached my sister's I said, "Don't ask me any questions, but give me and my child something to eat."

The husband denies all of the above; but the wife's sister, a highly respected lady of Rome, N. Y., fully verified the wife's statement.

After all of the evidence was in Justice Barnard declared the divorce granted to the husband in December null and void. Then came a decision relative to the custody of the child—a little boy, three years old. Judge Barnard decided that neither the husband nor wife was a proper person to care for the little one, and pronounced it in charge of the Court till February 28, when he would hear applications for its care, announcing that whoever takes the boy must give ample security for his maintenance and careful bringing up. All parties then left the court room. The feeling is very strong against the husband. The wife is at present employed in a cloak room in Syracuse on a salary of seven dollars per week.

STABBED HIS WIFE.

Yesterday morning Catharine Watson, residing at 20 West Twenty-seventh street, caused the arrest of her husband, Thomas, upon a charge of assault and constantly annoying her. The prisoner, on being arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, promised to keep away and not annoy her in the future. Upon making which he was discharged with a reprimand. The two left the court room together, and as the woman was about entering a Seventh avenue car to proceed up town he pulled a large knife from his pocket and plunged it into her left shoulder. He was in the act of repeating the assault, when a passenger on the rear platform of the car seized his arm and prevented him doing further damage. Officer Jones, of the Sanitary Squad, witnessing the assault, came forward and took Watson in custody. He was again arraigned before Justice Cox, and committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1872.

In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the United States vs. Daniel G. Dustin and others for alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes upon certain distilled spirits manufactured in the Sixth Ohio district, in which a demurrer had been filed on the ground that prosecution was barred by the two years statute of limitation, Judge Emmonson on Saturday rendered a decision that the thirtieth section of the act of Congress of March, 1867, punishing conspiracies, was a revenue law, and the period of limitation for offences against said section was five years instead of two.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon match for $100, play or pay, between David Robinson and Philip Schindler, 21 birds each, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, find and trap for each other, will come off near Fort Hamilton, Long Island, on Monday, February 5. Long Island rules will govern the affair.

THE HERALD ON THE NILE.

Departure of a Herald Correspondent for the Nile Basin.

EN ROUTE TO THE SOUDAN.

An American Official Party Bound for Khartoum.

MUNIFICENT CO-OPERATION OF THE VICEROY

The Details of the Expedition—Supplies, Arms and Ammunition.

ON BOARD THE DAHABEAH HERALD,
OFF BENISOUEF, Dec. 27, 1871.

When news came from Khartoum that Sir Samuel Baker was in distress at some point of the Nile Basin I prepared to go at once, as a correspondent of the HERALD, to the Soudan country in order to investigate his position and condition. I soon found the journey impossible to undertake alone at this stage of the season. Happily an occasion occurred, and I am now on my way to Gondokoro in company with General F. A. Starring, United States Consular Inspector and Special Agent of the United States; Consul General Colonel George H. Butler and Gouverneur Morris, Jr., who go as far as Khartoum. Serious charges having been made against the Consul General regarding his appointment of the agent at Khartoum he addressed the following letter to General Starring:—

CAIRO, Dec. 7, 1871.

General STARRING—The State Department having, at my request, detailed you to investigate the management of my consular office in Egypt, I would therefore request that you include in your inquiry the United States Consular Agency at Khartoum, concerning the manner of making which appointment informal representations have been made to the Department by persons unknown to me.

I shall be at your disposal to start at any day you may designate. I have the honor to remain, General, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. BUTLER,
United States Agent and Consul General.

General Starring at once responded that he would willingly go, especially as there were other matters concerning the interior of Africa which demanded his investigation as a representative of the United States government, particularly as concerns the slave trade; and we accordingly set to work for one of the most difficult trips in the world. One morning early we drove to Boulac, the port of Cairo, on the Nile, and began the inspection of

THAT ANOMALOUS NILE SQUADRON CALLED "DAHABEAHS."

What is a dahabeah? Simply on its exterior one of the ugliest and most unsightly objects that ever floated upon water. Its shape comes from remote antiquity. It embodies the Mohammedan idea of marine beauty. Imagine the hull of a bluff-bowed, square-sterned North River coal barge. Put up a bulkhead athwartships, just amidships. Abaft is all your cabin room, a long saloon, staterooms to starboard and port, and convenient toilet rooms. The interior is always luxuriously upholstered, painted, furnished and embellished, and you have divans, chairs, sideboards and carpets. Above the saloon is the hurricane deck, which is reached from forward by a companionway, and here one finds sea chairs and divans, where he can repose beneath the shade of awnings, which can be spread from sheerpole to sheerpole, or so as to enclose the entire deck. The forward part of the dahabeah is reserved for the crew. Rowlocks are fitted on the gunwale and thwarts are fitted for the men. In time of calms the men sit in their places the live-long day chanting a savage air, and, working like machines, propel the dahabeah at a pace averaging from two to three knots an hour. But when there is a favorable wind the space is decked over, a cloud of canvas, all comprised in one sail, is spread from a long yard, hoisted to the foremast head. The galley is forward. Such in brief terms is the fashionable Nile boat—at once roomy and hideous, shallow but high-standing out of the water, resembling, in the dark, a captured whale, suffering from too many harpoons. They are generally about sixty feet long and fifteen feet wide.

THE HARBOR OF BOULAC

was thronged with these craft, when the Consul General, with this imposing janissary, boarded the finest in the harbor. Number 1 possessed that odor which is diffused by the volition of bloated cockroaches; No. 2 was nearly overcrowded with self-invited guests from the family of minor vermin; No. 3 was very good, but had been chartered by a body of British tourists; No. 4 belonged to a wealthy Russian, and was immediately set down as a contingent. Having inspected the whole fleet we saw one anchored in the stream in aristocratic isolation, smaller but handsomer than the rest. We boarded her, and hardly had we entered the saloon before General Starring and the Consul General exclaimed, simultaneously,

"This is the HERALD!"

"How?" I demanded.

"We'll take this one, and she shall be named 'The HERALD.'"

THE HERALD ON THE NILE.

Of course your correspondent had nothing to do but to recognize this graceful compliment as one paid to a journal whose enterprise in Africa has been carried to the heart of the savage wars.

Forty-eight hours afterwards the longest streamer ever floated from a Nile dahabeah was bearing out sixty feet to leeward, with "The Herald" in great block letters.

The Herald is not only the most sumptuous and elegant dahabeah on the Nile, but is one whose interior space is disposed in a manner better suited to a river cruise than that of any other I have ever seen. She was built for M. de Lesseps, the distinguished engineer of the Suez Canal, and has been sought after by many parties during the season. Like all dahabeahs she has the transverse bulkhead amidships and abaft cabin room to the sternpost, a distance of thirty feet. The saloon is aft, upholstered in green and red reps, wainscoted in satinwood, furnished with mirrors, divans, a piano, a harmonium and pendant lamps. Leaving the saloon by the passage running fore and aft, we find six staterooms, two pantries and a bathroom. On deck sea chairs, divans, tables and settees are liberally provided. Every stateroom is luxuriously furnished—fine, clean bed linen, marble basins—and waterpipes run fore and aft.

THE CANTEEN

is suitable for princes. The Herald is 60 feet long, 15 feet breadth of beam and draws three feet of water. She is felucca rigged and carries a yard 80 feet long and is very fast, being capable of going above the first cataract.

A messenger was immediately despatched to Mr. John Abbit, a hardy Briton, and several adventurers were made unhappy by the announcement that the dahabeah had been engaged by the American party. Hassan, the chief janissary of the Consulate, was commissioned to lay in supplies, and the work of preparation began. Hardly had the contract for the boat been signed before the projected trip came to the knowledge of the Viceroy. Colonel Butler, in applying soon afterward to

NUBAR PACHA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

for a firman, was informed by His Excellency that the Viceroy's government would undertake to furnish all necessary facilities for a rapid trip by the Nile to Korosko and across the desert by dromedaries, and thence by river to Khartoum. Two days afterward the Viceroy informed the Consul General that he would be happy to see him at his palace. Upon receiving Colonel Butler the Khedive insisted upon giving the party a steamer at his own expense to the first cataract, where he would tender another steamer, with dromedaries at Korosko, and on the other side of the Nubian Desert a steamer to Khartoum, with supplies and everything necessary. The Consul General insisted upon keeping the dahabeah and upon declining the steamers, save as a tow.

THE VICEROY WAS OBDURATE

and would not listen. Finally, however, upon learning that it was a sincere desire not to impose upon his hospitality, he desired the day of departure to be named. Despatches were immediately sent to the Governor General of Soudan, to all government agents and authorities along the line to open up the routes of travel; to have every link ready for a perfect connection, and to offer every courtesy and facility in their power. The Viceroy ordered the steamer to be supplied with wines and provisions, but these were also declined. The steamer appointed as the tow is one of the swiftest on the Nile and is elegantly fitted up for the reception of guests.

HASSAN, THE MIGHTIEST OF ALL ARABS

when he handles his consular baton, drew up a schedule of provisions that produced grave suspicions that he must at some time have been a cook at Bignons or the Trois Frères. He had, however, in deference to the expressed wish of the party, received orders to put no wine, liquor or beer, or strong or spirituous drinks of any nature on board, and it was agreed by every member of the party that none should be permitted. And here is the Herald, the finest boat on the Nile, bearing four healthy passengers to a thirsty climate, setting the example of teetotalism to the religious tourists, who are generally shipped as high up as Thebes. I confess that in the heated discussion that preceded the adoption of this rule I pleaded long and earnestly for a few dozen of red wine to properly digest some of Hassan's conserves, but the Consul General pointed with significance to his much-loved champagne and then lobbied with the other members of the party against my resolution. Thence we concluded to take

TEA AND GOSSIP.

Preparations for a Nile trip vary. It depends upon whether you are the indulged son of a busy, non-travelling capitalist; if you are stop at the first cataract, and then take along with you lace ties, two dress suits and linen shirt fronts originally prepared for ladies' bosoms. If you are fatally afflicted with archæology an old bag, without soap, or tooth brushes, will take you happily through a hundred days; but if—in the language of the West—you mean "business," and intend to do serious work, to cross the desert requires all the forethought necessary in preparing a campaign. Guns and ammunition are very necessary, for the natives, at certain stages of the journey, are apt to require

LEADEN SALUTES

in honor of their ideas of etiquette. Gentlemen of the ebony hue often require unwilling contributions, but with a good Remington you can pass them more rapidly and with a softer metal than is current among Europeans. Game requires shot guns, and the ambitious animals which stride abroad must be laid low by fine rifles. Pistols of good size are necessary for self-defence in the field, while a small parlor weapon is indispensable at five paces. Belt-knives, battle-axes and poignards are sometimes happy expedients, and belong to an ordinary outfit. All these things we have on board in one form or another. General Starring has a fine armory, and the Consul General, who is wont to fire at half-franc pieces at 100 yards, has a brace of guns from the select of Egypt. Mr. Morris, with the indifference of an old frontiersman, trusts his fate to his favorite gun. Your correspondent, proposing to penetrate 800 miles beyond Khartoum, has a more elaborate outfit. It should be said, for the benefit of those who design a trip to the interior of Africa, that no man should come here without guns and cylinders for the ammunition. The laws of Egypt, or rather of the Turkish empire, prohibit the importation of ammunition or arms; hence the caution mentioned. To buy fine, well-proven weapons in Egypt is impossible, save by chance; hence we have been required to take with us several inferior weapons. I believe, however, without knowing positively, that all leisurely explorers in Africa overburden themselves with too much ammunition. Large bodies move slowly.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS

have been very necessary in preparing. As regards dress, flannels are indispensable under the fiercest sun; and the eyes must be guarded while moving across the desert. So much has the Viceroy been interested in the expedition that he consulted his physician and in a lengthy conversation with General Starring communicated the doctor's statements. He was of the opinion that total abstinence in the Soudan country would be injurious, and he was alarmed at the resolution, without, of course, understanding the texture of the American frame—suited, as it is, to all climes and vicissitudes. He cautioned each gentleman to wear a flannel band around the abdomen and to observe a prescribed regimen.

The Consul General was thus

ADVISED BY HIS PHYSICIAN.

"Avoid exposure to the rays of the sun immediately after eating or great fatigue. Food as in Europe, with less meat and more farinaceous dish. Few stimulants need be taken; cognac should be on hand in case of sickness. The heaviest meal should be eaten at two o'clock. A free use of green fruit to be avoided. Vegetables to be well cooked. By rinsing out the mouth frequently thirst may be avoided. After marching in marshy districts half an hour should be spent under cover."

THE VICEROY'S FIRMAN.

When the announcement of the Viceroy's munificent intentions became known I was under the impression that he was opposed to encouraging the explorations of the Continent beyond Khartoum. I therefore paid a visit to Nubar Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he received me with great cordiality. I assured him that I desired to visit the equatorial region and delivered

A FIRMAN

from His Excellency.

"*Soyez tranquille! soyez tranquille! je vous donnerai tous qu'il faut,*" continued His Excellency.

"You will find a rude country there. You go to explore?"

"I go as a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD—not so much an explorer as a journalist—to ascertain Sir Samuel Baker's fate and to look at the country with newspaper eyes."

"It is a rare spirit of progress," said the Talleyrand of the East, "which dominates your American press. It is the go-ahead in your people. I tell you frankly that none but an American journalist would receive the support of the Viceroy's government in going to the equatorial basin, and no American will receive greater assistance from His Highness than a representative of the NEW YORK HERALD. Americans have energy, and do not come here to harass the government; besides, they have no selfish interests."

After thanking His Excellency for the friendly attitude of the Viceroy's government toward the HERALD I retired.

A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

On the 26th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Consul General gave a farewell reception to the ladies and gentlemen of Cairo. The report was spread in the saloon, and the only sadness I remarked consisted in sly shafts aimed at temperance, while the ladies talked of nothing but Widow Clicquot, the culture of the grape and fine wines.

THE DEPARTURE.

On the morning of the 27th, without tears, the Herald moved from her moorings, and, firing a parting salute, was towed rapidly past the gorgeous palace of the Viceroy, and stood up the stream, bound to be due at Thebes in six days and at Korosko in thirteen. Last night we lay moored off shore at Kafr-el-Ayat, having made thirty miles during the day. At this writing we lie off Bebbe, a mud river port for the vagrant navigation of the Nile.

THE DEPUTY CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. Albert Lee Ward, private secretary to Mr. Washburne during the siege of Paris, and secretary to General Starring, has been placed in charge of the Consulate at Alexandria by Colonel Butler, and will exercise the functions of the office under the title of "Deputy Agent and Consul General." Colonel Butler does not leave the limits of his own jurisdiction. Mr. Ward has accompanied us to this point and will carry back this letter to be mailed in Cairo.

THE VICEROY

is now at Roda, accompanied by Earl Dudley and Lord Ward. Lord Ward is commercially interested with the Viceroy in many enterprises, including the production of cotton and sugar.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature Beginning to Savor of Fish—The Treaty of Washington Again.

BOSTON, Jan. 29, 1872.

A resolution passed the Massachusetts Senate to-day asking Congress, in view of the anticipation of the effects of the Treaty of Washington, to provide relief and indemnity to fishing interests or bounty on tonnage, or such other form as may best protect them.

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CONGRESS.

The Amended Apportionment Bill Passed by the Senate.

Mr. Sumner and Hamlin's "Old Hundred."

AMNESTY TO COME UP TO-DAY.

More About Cuban Belligerency in the House.

A SENECA SANDSTONE QUERY.

The Question of Final Adjournment Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE "OLD HUNDRED."

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called attention to the omission from the *Globe* of Mr. Hamlin's facetious suggestion, on Friday, that before voting on Mr. Sumner's Equal Rights amendment the Senate should sing "Old Hundred." He complained of the omission, because it rendered his own succeeding remark unintelligible. He read a note from the publishers of the *Globe*, stating that the omission had been made at the request of Mr. Hamlin, and said he hoped they would make the necessary correction.

Mr. BLAIR, (dem.) of Mo., from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported without amendment a bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of Carondelet vs. The United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. BLAIR—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for cotton seized by agents of the United States after June 30, 1865.

By Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev.—Granting right of way and corporate rights to the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Central Railway Companies.

By Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis.—Allowing homestead settlers, and the heirs of homestead settlers, burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan until the 1st of January, 1873, to rebuild on and occupy their homestead lands.

THE PRAESIDIO RESERVATION.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., called up the bill leasing a portion of the Praesidio Reservation to San Francisco for a public park.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., said he wished to examine the bill, and it went over.

THE RECUSANT WITNESSES.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., called up the resolution to direct the arrest of Messrs. Gist and Camp, the witnesses who refused to testify before the Sub-Ku Klux Committee in South Carolina. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the special order—

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., moved to lay it aside and take up the Apportionment bill.

AMNESTY OR APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the motion, and said the Senate had unanimously agreed on Friday that the Amnesty bill should be proceeded with to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT said that the understanding on Friday was that to-morrow meant the next legislative day, and not necessarily Saturday.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I hope no motion is to be made this morning to violate another unanimous consent. The Chair read but a part of what occurred on Friday. I consider it due to myself, in consequence of what occurred Friday last, to call the attention of the Senate a moment to the facts. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) had asked to have the Apportionment bill go over until the next day for the purpose of allowing him to submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. TRUMBULL here read from the *Globe* a portion of Friday's discussion and proceeded. The Chair will see that the question did arise as to Saturday. It was mentioned, and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Ramsey), while this conversation was taking place, objected to fixing Saturday, and asked that the bill should go over until Monday. That, however, was yielded, and the unanimous consent of the Senate was obtained to proceed with the bill the next day. Having had charge of the Apportionment bill and spoken somewhat at length upon it in the early part of the day, after remaining in my seat four or five hours, I left the Senate Chamber. Subsequently the following final report of its proceedings appears in the *Globe*:—

"Mr. RAMSEY—I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. The motion was agreed to."

That appears to have been the last action taken in this body in open session during that day (Friday). Among honorable men I know of no more disreputable act than a breach of faith. It is due to the Senate, however, that I should say, inasmuch as its character for honor and courtesy is affected by this transaction, that I have been informed that the motion was made and agreed to in the confusion of the closing moments of the session and after most of the members had left the Chamber. I have no further comment to make upon this subject but to call attention to it as I have; and now, Mr. President, I trust, under the unanimous consent of the Senate, given on Thursday last, that the Amnesty bill should come up to-day, no such motion will be made as to lay it on the table, in violation of that unanimous consent, and while I state my anxiety for the passage of the Apportionment bill, and I think the public interests require that it should be passed at an early day, that I hope there will be unanimous consent, and I appeal to my friend from South Carolina to give it. Let us not vote to lay on the table the agreement we have made, but let us by unanimous consent go on and finish the Apportionment bill to-day and take up the Amnesty bill to-morrow. I think that will be the better way. I should be very sorry to see a motion made to lay on the table a bill that every Senator had pledged his honor should come up to-day at one o'clock and be considered.

After further discussion the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was lost by a vote of 31 to 28.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the Amnesty bill was then postponed until one o'clock on Tuesday, with the understanding that the vote shall not be taken on that day.

The Senate then took up

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. MORRILL resumed his remarks. He preferred the Senate substitute to the House bill, and did not favor an increase of the number of representatives, believing that a small house could do the business of the country better than a large one. He criticised the House bill as unjust to several of the States, and said that if the ratio of representation which it applied to Vermont were to be applied all over the Union it would give an aggregate of only 230 members, instead of 283, the number provided for in the bill. But it was not against Vermont or New England alone that the House bill would discriminate. It would do injustice to at least fifteen States, of which only two were in New England, and it favored the large States at the expense of the small. The question was on the first amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, providing that the House shall consist of the present number, 243, instead of 283, as proposed in the House bill.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., moved to amend so as to make the number 252. Lost. Yeas 17; nays 31.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., argued that the House bill would violate the constitutional requirement that there shall be equality of representation. He admitted that it was impossible to avoid some inequality where fractions of population were concerned, but expressed the opinion that exact justice would be nearest approximated by reverting to the rule which was followed up to 1841, of disregarding fractions altogether.

The other amendments reported by the committee were rejected except the last, which was adopted—yeas 27, nays 25.

The section provides that should any State after the passage of the act deny or abridge the right of any of its male citizens to vote at any election named in the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of its Representatives shall be proportionately reduced.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, moved to strike out the fifth section, which prohibits the admission of any new State until it has sufficient population to entitle it to one Representative. Lost—22 nays to 34 yeas.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., moved to amend so as to give Vermont and New Hampshire three members each. Lost—48 to 9.

Other amendments were offered and rejected. The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendment made in the committee was concurred in—yeas 34, nays 19.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala., moved to make the number of Representatives 290. Lost.

The bill was then passed, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative, except Messrs. Edmunds, Hamilton of Maryland, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Patterson, Saulsbury and Vickers.

Then, at five minutes before five, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1872.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me.—Defining the right of part owners of vessels in certain cases.

By Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me.—Fixing the number of naval officers of certain ranks.

By Mr. SMITH, (rep.) of Vt.—To admit pine timber and lumber free.

By Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt.—Limiting the time within which claims against the government may be presented and prosecuted.

By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—Granting woman suffrage.

By Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass.—In relation to commercial and navigation interests.

By Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass.—For the building of ten sloops-of-war.

By Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y.—Relating to the sale of United States bonds.

By Mr. DUELL, (rep.) of N. Y.—To repeal the stamp tax on syrups, preserves and vegetables.

By Mr. L. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa.—Amendatory of the Bankrupt act.

By Mr. HANDLEY, (dem.) of Ala.—To repeal the duties on articles canned from fruits; also to regulate bids for mail service.

By Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La.—For arming and equipping the whole militia force of the United States.

By Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio—For refunding to [illegible] the sums paid for [illegible].

By Mr. [illegible], (rep.) of Ohio—To extend the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board.

Also to admit photographs for exhibition free of duty.

By Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky.—To allow half of the customs duties to be paid in legal tender notes.

By Mr. READ, (dem.) of Ky.—To repeal the duties on printers' type and material.

By Mr. GOLLADAY, (dem.) of Tenn.—To equalize the distribution of public lands for school purposes.

By Mr. VAUGHAN, (dem.) of Tenn.—For redemption of lands bought by the government in direct tax sales.

By Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind.—Placing printing type and materials on the free list.

By Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind.—To amend the act for the protection of national cemeteries.

By Mr. [illegible], (rep.) of Mo.—To allow women to vote and hold offices in the Territories.

By Mr. STOUGHTON—To utilize the burned timber on the public lands in Michigan and Wisconsin.

By Mr. CONNOR, (dem.) of Texas. To regulate trade and commerce between the States and Territories, declaring merchandise free from State tax on transit or sale.

By Mr. SLATER, (dem.) of Oregon. Amendatory of the Agricultural College acts (allowing reserved $2.50 lands to be selected and to count double.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—To amend the act granting land therein in California.

By Mr. HOOPER, (dem.) of Utah—Granting the right of way through the public lands to the Southern Utah Railroad Company.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, (dem.) of Dakota—For the organization of a new Territory out of the northern portion of Dakota.

By Mr. BIRD, (dem.) of N. J.—For a survey of the channel opposite Elizabethport, N. J.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE, (dem.) of Tenn.—For the redemption of the national bank notes and the substitution therefor of United States Treasury notes. Also for the withdrawal of all the fractional currency and for a general banking law.

By Mr. HALSEY, (rep.) of N. J.—To make Jersey City a port of entry.

By Mr. WALLS, (rep.) of Fla.—Granting a bounty to persons who served thirty days in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

Mr. WALDRON, (rep.) of Mich., presented the memorial of the American Industrial League.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., presented the memorial of the International Steamboat Company.

Mr. GETZ, (dem.) of Pa., presented the remonstrance of 1,500 workers of the rolling mills of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at Reading, Pa., against any alteration of the existing tariff laws abating or abolishing the duties on iron and the manufactures thereof.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Mr. HIBBARD, (dem.) of N. H., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety and feasibility of procuring for the United States the title to Independence Hall and square in Philadelphia. He presented also resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature recommending that proceeding. The resolution was adopted.

AMNESTY IN PETTO.

Mr. SPEER, (rep.) of Ga., introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities from some half a dozen citizens of Georgia. The bill was amended by adding some twenty names of citizens of Tennessee, and was passed.

A like bill introduced by Mr. Sargent for the removal of the disabilities of one person in Nevada was passed.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill for the recognition of a state of war between Spain and the republic of Cuba, and declaring both parties to the conflict to be entitled to all the rights conceded to belligerents by international law, including the right to carry their respective national flags within the waters of the United States. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., suggested its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. COX hoped it would not be so referred, as that committee had already before it a similar bill, introduced by himself.

Mr. BANKS said he had not addressed the gentleman from New York.

Mr. VOORHEES, without the slightest disrespect to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, preferred to have an immediate vote of the House.

Mr. BANKS said that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had the subject under consideration, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) must be aware that the House could not vote for the bill without discussion or a report from a committee.

Mr. COX objected to debate.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., said he would vote for the bill, but could not commit himself to all its phraseology about international law, &c. He wished to make that reservation.

Mr. BANKS objected to any reservation. The bill must be taken as a whole.

Mr. VOORHEES said there was nothing partisan in the measure.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, (rep.) of Ohio, wished to have separate votes on the various propositions contained in the measure; but the Speaker ruled that under the motion to suspend the rules it must be voted on as a whole.

The vote was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 73, nays 108.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, wished to send with it a resolution declaring that in the interests of civilization, philanthropy and Christianity the interposition of the people of the United States is demanded for pacification among the people of Cuba and Mexico.

Mr. VOORHEES objected, saying he did not understand what it meant.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

The total sum appropriated by the bill is $1,217,959.

Mr. YOUNG, (dem.) of Ga., introduced a bill removing the political disabilities from half a dozen persons in Georgia. Passed.

SENECA SANDSTONE.

Mr. GETZ asked leave to offer a resolution for an investigation into the authority by which Seneca sandstone had been used in the foundation of the new State Department Building, contrary to the order of the joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. NEGLEY, (rep.) of Pa., objected.

Mr. GETZ wished to move to suspend the rules, but had not the floor for that purpose.

Mr. VOORHEES withdrew his objection to the resolution offered by Mr. Brooks, of New York, saying that he had understood the word "pacification" to have been read as "classification."

STEAMSHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Mr. BURDETT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire whether materials for steamship building can be supplied by the United States, and as to the difference in prices between domestic and foreign materials. Adopted.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., called up the Senate concurrent resolution for a final adjournment on the 29th of May. He wanted an expression of the will of the House on the subject, so that it should be understood in good time. The resolution was unusual, not only in its origin, but also as to the time of its introduction. His own idea, however, was that Congress could as well adjourn on the 29th of May as on the 29th of July, provided the time was fixed long enough in advance.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., wished the resolution referred to one of the leading committees of the House—the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee of Ways and Means. The Senate had not yet passed a single public bill, and yet had passed this resolution of final adjournment. Everything had to give way to that demand; amnesty must be postponed, and the revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws must be postponed. There was no use in blinking at the matter. It appeared to him as plain as day that the adoption of the resolution meant no revision of the tariff at this session—no revision of taxation. It meant that the House should do the bidding of certain gentlemen—pass some appropriation bills—so that they might run their departments, and let members go home with their fingers in their mouths and their mouths in the dust. The resolution should be referred to one of the committees he mentioned, and let that committee be responsible for its report.

Mr. GARFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reminded the House that hitherto for several years past there had been a preliminary session of Congress, in which the House had been organized and committees appointed and subjects of legislation prepared. That was not so now, as that law had been very unwisely repealed. He was not ready now to see the limit of the session fixed for the 29th of May. He favored the reference of the resolution either to the Committee of Ways and Means or the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, reminded the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Dawes) that the Committee would not be prepared to report a bill for the revision of the tariff and internal revenue before next April. He thought, therefore, that the adoption of the resolution at this time was equivalent to saying that the government would continue to collect from the people $100,000,000 a year beyond its necessities. Other important subjects which Congress should pass upon before adjournment were the resumption of specie payment and the relations of the United States with Spain and England.

Mr. DAWES did not admit that the Committee of Ways and Means would not be ready to report a bill to reduce taxation before April next. He thought that it might be done much sooner. If the House thought it unwise to fix so early a day for adjournment it should say so now, and that was the reason he had called up the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., favored the adoption of the resolution, believing that a short session would be beneficial to the commercial interests of the country. He reminded the members of the probable prevalence of fevers in Washington during the hot months of June, and thought that for their own sakes, for the sake of the country, and for the sake of the party, there should be an early adjournment.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., argued against the adoption of the resolution and suggested a substitute for it, declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should not adjourn until after the revision of the tariff, a reduction of internal revenue and the reform of civil service abuse.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., asked Mr. Holman to include also the establishment of the civil rights of all men.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had no objection to that, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had had four years, with all the power of Congress in his hands, to secure those rights, and if he had not done so it was his own fault.

Mr. BANKS, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the resolution, on the ground that the important business of the country could not be transacted within the time fixed. He did not expect that the committee would be called before the middle of March and then it would have only two hours for all the important measures it had to report. He hoped the House would at least have the authority of a responsible committee upon it.

Mr. COX commended Mr. Banks for the position he had assumed.

Mr. BANKS hoped that Mr. Cox would not compliment him at the expense of his political friends.

Mr. COX went on to say that this was a party movement and they all knew it. It was to carry the Presidential election.

Mr. BUTLER—Then it is very clear that we ought to pass it. (Laughter.)

Mr. COX thought he would smoke the gentleman (Mr. Butler) out. He did not think that members of Congress should imitate other officials of the government and go philandering all over the country instead of staying at Washington and attending to their business.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued in support of the resolution, taking the ground that the legislation of the country had been confided to the republican majority, and that that party would take the responsibility of the adjournment.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., wanted the income tax repealed before adjournment.

Mr. BANKS asked Mr. Dawes whether, if the resolution were adopted now, it would be afterwards competent for the House to rescind it.

Mr. DAWES admitted that it would not.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the House would then be putting itself entirely in the power of the Senate.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., argued against the resolution, holding that it would be an unpardonable evasion of duty for Congress to adjourn without the necessary legislation being attended to.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., supported the resolution, and showed that several democrats had already voted for an earlier adjournment.

After further discussion the resolution was, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means—yeas 129, nays 77.

The democrats all voted for the reference of the resolution.

Mr. GETZ offered his resolution inquiring as to the use of Seneca sandstone on the new building for the State Department, and it was agreed to, there being only five negative votes.

Mr. RAINEY, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill for removing the political disabilities from three persons in South Carolina. Passed.

On motion of Mr. PERCE the Educational bill was made a special order for next Friday, and on the following Tuesday the vote is to be taken.

PENSIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution requesting the Senate to return to the House a bill passed last week making pensions commence from the date of the discharge or death of a soldier. In connection with it he sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, stating that the bill would involve an expenditure of $[illegible]; and he said that at least one-fourth of that sum would find its way into the pockets of thieves and sharks and vagabonds in the shape of claim agents.

After opposition by Mr. HOAR, of Illinois, and after considerable discussion, the House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. MCHENRY, (dem.) of Ky., introduced a bill removing political disabilities from several persons in Kentucky. Passed.

The House then, at fifteen minutes past four o'clock, P. M., adjourned.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

One week ago yesterday William S. Erwood, of 211 Greene street, and his brother-in-law, William McKay, residing at the same place, became engaged in a quarrel, during which McKay beat Erwood over the head and body in a shocking manner, from the effects of which he is still confined to his bed. Captain Burns, of the Fifteenth precinct police station, on Sunday night received information that Erwood was in a critical condition and likely to die from the effects of the beating. Roundsman Maschotte was detailed to arrest McKay, and, proceeding to the house in Greene street, was confronted by some of the assailant's friends, who threatened to split his head open with an axe. The officer, notwithstanding the threats, entered the house, and finding McKay, escorted him to the station house, where he was locked up. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Cox, when a certificate was presented from Dr. Taylor, stating that the injured man "has received an injury on the back of the head which, if not carefully treated, may result very seriously, as symptoms of concussion of the brain have already shown themselves. He has also received very severe bruises about the face. All things considered, he is in a very dangerous condition." The prisoner was committed to await the result of the injuries.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Important Decision Based Upon the Drake Amendment of the Appropriation Act of 1863—An Appeal from the Court of Claims by the Administrator to the Estate of a Pardoned Rebel—Congress and the Judiciary at Variance—The Chief Justice Claims Full Jurisdiction and Orders the Property to be Returned to the Suitor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1872.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following opinions were delivered:—

No. 17. The United States vs. Klein, administrator of Wilson—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The question in this case is whether or not the proviso relating to suits for the proceeds of abandoned and captured property in the Court of Claims, contained in the Appropriation act of July 12, 1870, and known as Drake's amendment, debars the claimant from recovering as administrator of Wilson the proceeds of certain cotton belonging to defendants, which came into the possession of the agents of the Treasury Department as captured or abandoned property, and the proceeds of which were paid into the Treasury. The Court, after a lengthy consideration of the rights of property as affected by the late civil war in the hands of citizens engaged in hostilities against the government, conclude that the title to the proceeds of the property which came into the possession of the government by capture or abandonment, except as to property used in actual hostilities, was in no case divested out of the original owner, and it was for the government to determine whether the proceeds should be restored to the owner or not. The promise of the reservation of all rights of property made in the proclamation of pardon and amnesty of the 8th of December, 1863, decides that question affirmatively as to all persons who availed themselves of the proffered pardon. It was competent for the President to annex to his offer of pardon any conditions or qualifications he should see fit. But after those conditions and qualifications had been satisfied the pardon and its connected promises took full effect. The restoration of the proceeds became the absolute right of the persons pardoned, on application within two years of the close of the war. It was in part promised for an equivalent. Pardon and restoration of political rights were in return for the oath prescribed and its fulfilment. To repeal it would be a breach of faith not less cruel and astounding than to abandon the freed people whom the Executive had promised to maintain in their freedom. The owner of the cotton in this case had done certain acts which this Court has adjudged to be acts in aid of the rebellion, but he had abandoned the cotton to the agent of the Treasury Department, by whom it was sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, and he took and did not violate the amnesty oath under the President's proclamation. Upon this the Court of Claims pronounced him entitled to judgment for the proceeds. This decree was rendered on the 26th of May, 1869, and the appeal was taken to this Court on the 30th of June and filed here on the 11th of December, 1869.

The judgment in the case of Padelford (9 Wall, 531) which, in its essential feature, was the same with this case, was rendered on the 30th of April, 1870. It affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims in his favor. Soon afterwards the proviso in question was introduced as a proviso to the clause in the General Appropriation bill, appropriating a sum of money for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims, and became a part of the act as assumed by this Court, with but little consideration in either House of Congress. The proviso declares in substance that no pardon on acceptance, oath or other acts performed in pursuance or as a condition of pardon, shall be admissible in evidence in support of any claim against the United States in the Court of Claims, or to establish the right of any claimant to bring suit in that Court, or, if already put in evidence, shall be used or considered on behalf of the complainant by said Court or by the Appellate Court on appeal. Proof of loyalty is required to be made according to the provisions of certain statutes, irrespective of the effect of any executive proclamation, pardon or amnesty, or act of oblivion, and when judgment has been already rendered on other proof of loyalty the Supreme Court on appeal shall have no further jurisdiction of the cause and shall dismiss the same for want of jurisdiction. It is further provided that whenever any pardon granted to any suitor in the Court of Claims for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property shall recite the substance that the person pardoned took part in the rebellion, or was guilty of any act of rebellion or disloyalty, and shall have been accepted in writing without express disclaimer and protestation against the fact so recited, such pardon or acceptance shall be taken as conclusive evidence in the Court of Claims, and an affidavit that the claimant did give aid to the rebellion, and on proof of such pardon or acceptance—which proof may be made summarily or otherwise—the jurisdiction of the Court shall cease and the suit shall be forthwith dismissed. After commenting upon the right to sue in the Court of Claims the Court says it is said that it is evident that the denial of jurisdiction of this Court, as well as the Court of Claims, is founded solely on the application of a rule of decision prescribed by Congress. The Court has jurisdiction of the cause to a given point, but when it is ascertained that a certain state of things exists its jurisdiction is to cease and it is required to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction. It is held that this is not an exercise of the acknowledged power of Congress to make exceptions and prescribe regulations to the appellate power. In this case the Court of Claims rendered judgment for the claimant, and an appeal is taken to this Court, and it is directed to dismiss the appeal if it be found that the judgment must be affirmed because of a pardon granted to the intestate of the claimants. This cannot be done without allowing that the Legislature may prescribe rules of decision to the judicial department of the government in cases pending before it. It is said that Congress has inadvertently passed the limit which separates the legislative from the judicial power, and it is of vital importance that these powers be kept separate. Congress has already provided that the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of the judgments of the Court of Claims, on appeal, and it cannot prescribe a rule in conformity with which the Court must deny to itself the jurisdiction thus conferred, because its decision, in accordance with settled law, must be adverse to the government and favorable to the suitor. The rule prescribed is also liable to exceptions as impairing the effect of a pardon, and thus infringing the constitutional power of the Executive. The motion to dismiss is denied, and the judgment of the Court of Claims affirmed.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

Justices Miller and Bradley dissent, on the ground that there was no interest in the former owner of the property, under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, when the property had been sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury under it. They concur as to the constitutional question involved raised by the amendment in question.

No. 6. Original—Kentucky vs. the Secretary of the Treasury.—This is the application for a mandamus made by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the war claims of the State. A rule to the Secretary to show cause why the writ should not issue was now ordered.

No. 431. Freedom vs. Ship Protector.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Alabama.—A decree was rendered in this case on the 5th of April, 1861. The present appeal was filed the 6th of May, 1871. On a motion to dismiss the case, made as not within the time allowed by law, the question was, when the war began and when it terminated. As this Court had recently held, in Hanger vs. Abbott, that the period of the duration of the war was to be deducted from the time of the statute of limitations, though no such exception was mentioned in the statute, it is now held that it would be impracticable to fix precisely the day of its commencement or termination, and the Court, therefore, looking to the action of the political department of the government, will, for the purposes of this case, assume the proclamation of the blockade to be the commencement of the war, and will take the proclamation of the President of April 2, 1866, declaring the war terminated in certain States, including Alabama, as the termination of the war as to that State. The motion to dismiss the appeal was granted. It is also held that, by the acts of 1789 and 1803, writs of error or appeals must be brought within five years from the rendition of the judgments or decrees. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 21. Bark Delaware vs. The Oregon Iron Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The libel case was filed to recover for the nondelivery of certain pig iron laden on the bark at Portland, Oregon, to be conveyed to San Francisco. The cargo was shipped under a clean bill of lading, but was stowed on deck and jettisoned for the safety of the ship, it being asserted by the claimants that the mode of storage was agreed to by the shippers, and parol proof being offered to show the fact. The question was whether it should be admitted. The Court below held that on the ground of policy and principle such proof ought not to be received, and the conclusion was that the master must be deemed to have carried the goods on deck without the consent of the shipper, and in violation of the contract. The decree is affirmed here. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 63. The Nicolson Pavement Company vs. Jenkins—Error to the Circuit Court for California.—The decree in this case reverses the judgment below, finding that the title to the pavement patent for the renewed and extended term belonged to the defendant in error, and remands the cause for a new trial. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 142. Low vs. Austin—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—In this case it is held that Champagne wines imported by the merchants of San Francisco and still in the original packages on storage in the warehouse of the importers, were not subject to the taxing power of the State, and the decision of the Court below, holding that they were, is reversed and the cause remanded. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

ESCAPE OF A NEWARK DESPERADO.

Yesterday afternoon Owen Reynolds, one of Newark's most noted desperadoes, effected his escape from the custody of a force of constables who were escorting him and other prisoners from the Court House to the County Jail. Reynolds was handcuffed to another prisoner, his right hand being free, and when near the jail slipped off the cuff, as supposed, through means of a duplicate key. Reynolds is the same who some time ago was captured in a saloon on Railroad avenue, but not before he drew a pistol on the detectives and threatened to shoot. He was then a fugitive from justice as he is now, and had kept out of sight about a year.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Grave Intimations Against All the Officers—The Detectives After Conklin—Meeting of the Joint Investigating Committee—Meeting of the Depositors.

Mr. Francis W. Worth, the newly appointed receiver of the Market Savings Bank, took charge of affairs yesterday. He retained the services of Mr. James Dennis to aid him in examining the books of the institution. He entered upon his duties with active vigor, and soon gave assurance that his purpose was to discharge them fully, while the President, Mr. Van Name, and most of the other persons usually at the bank, remained there most of the time and rendered him what assistance he asked.

THE NEW INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Worth did not commit himself to any expression of opinion, but one of the tellers declared that as far as it had proceeded the new investigation only disclosed such facts as coincided with the already published statements of the ex-receiver, Mr. Dennis.

A CAUCUS.

The gentlemen who take the most active part in the cause of the depositors met early in caucus in the afternoon at the office of Mr. Dowley, in Nassau street. The general sentiment was that all of the officials of the Market Savings Bank were accomplices in the frauds which had been perpetrated against the depositors. Mr. Morton intimated that he proposed to demand certain information and to institute some inquiry—legal or otherwise—by which it could be obtained. He was sure from knowledge already obtained, but not yet to be fully given to the public until the time was ripe for securing the ends of justice, that if the information he asked was obtained he could prove with no difficulty such facts as would send not only Conklin but undoubtedly the other executive officers to the State Prison to meditate on the wickedness of robbing the poor.

Mr. Morton proposed that the action of the depositors be taken conjointly against the trustees and officers of the bank. Mr. Dowley thought in law that there was not a community of interest among the patrons of a savings bank, although there was in fact. Mr. Morton held that there was, and thought, at least, it would be far better to attempt to arrest all the offenders upon one complaint than to prosecute them on individual complaints for the separate amount of each creditor's money.

Meeting of the Joint Committee.

At about three o'clock, at 231 Broadway, the preliminary meeting of the Joint Executive Committee was called to order by Mr. Dowly. The room was crowded with the depositors. In opening proceedings Mr. Dowly reviewed the situation. He put little faith in the statement of the first receiver. It had been evidently contrived with the purpose of deceiving people into the idea that the assets were much larger than they really were, and that the affairs of the bank were not in so very desperate a condition. For instance, the State bonds of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina were given as worth two or three per cent more than they really were in the market. He was satisfied, too, that the Long Branch property was estimated too highly. There was very plainly an attempt to cover up the guilt and deceive the public as to where the responsibility rested. There was enough matter behind this to give them assurance that if they could not recover their money, or if they could not even catch Conklin, they could at least bring certain persons to justice who were equally as guilty.

AN ANXIOUS DEPOSITOR—Then we are to understand that he has detectives looking for Conklin?

Mr. MORTON—I think I may say that he has.

ANOTHER ANXIOUS DEPOSITOR—Has any one seen Mr. Worth?

Mr. MORTON—I can say that I saw him to-day. He said that he would be glad to see two or three members of our committee.

A DEPOSITOR asked what had been done in relation to the bankruptcy case?

The CHAIRMAN replied that as the State Supreme Court, to which the depositors had applied before the application for bankruptcy had commenced, had jurisdiction in the matter, the latter would not be entertained by the United States Court. After considerable more talk and some wrangling the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Depositors.

Mr. WOODRUFF, chairman of the depositors at large, secured order again, and, taking the chair, said that it was the proper time to hear any suggestions that might be offered, and also the report of the committee which they as the smaller depositors had appointed. He had no doubt that they would endorse the conjunction of the two committees, although it had been consummated without their sanction.

The committee reported, giving such facts as were discussed in their own meetings, and announcing that they had created a vacancy by removing Mr. Hadnot and appointing in his place Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff said that it was the first intimation that he had had of the fact, and he refused to become one of the committee.

The committee were instructed to secure a room for a public meeting of the depositors, to be held at a time to be appointed by them. A full report was promised at that meeting. Adjournment was then effected.

Managers of Savings Banks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me to ask a portion of your valuable sheet for publication of important matters relative to the defunct Market Savings Bank. Knowing personally that you are individually a great and good friend to the laboring class of the community, and knowing from the general details of your universal sheet that you are a protector of the welfare of humanity, I am proud of your estimable sheet in the manner of your procedure toward the rascally swindlers of that rotten and corrupt institution. I cannot but feel the pangs of sorrow of so many that have been robbed of their all. If the President could but see the countenances of crest-fallen victims his heart, if not of stone, would melt at the sight of some of the aged mothers who have been misled by him as their representative and protector. He certainly would put his hand in his individual purse and forward them what little they had put in store to alleviate their wants at the time of dire need. He and the trustees have robbed the graves of the existing few, but will go about in height of fashion, making grand and gorgeous display with the hard earnings of the poor. I would like to know in what classification we can place a thief, robber, or swindler. If we are justifiable in seeking redress with the bullet by law with the two preceding ones, why not in the same capacity with the latter, as we are all a hard-working class of people, earning every single dollar by the sweat of the brow, and straining every nerve of the body to meet the requirements of our families? They have distressed us in the same proportion if not greater than "Black Friday" did Wall street. They are not dead yet, thanks to God. It is to be hoped that their iniquities will be bestowed upon their own heads. I would suggest that it would meet the views of the depositors if such trustees would make up the deficit balance to clear themselves from the hands of an assassin. The time is not far distant, I hope, when such action will be taken to bring such villanous scoundrels to justice. Revenge is sweet when the last hard-earned dollar is stolen, leaving hundreds destitute through their so-called strict integrity. Is this the kind of protection from such banks and by such generous trustees we get by placing our little earnings, dollar by dollar, to supply the wants of our dear families? There never would have been a Staten Island dollar in that bank had it not been for the President representing it. Staten Island is ashamed of her black sheep. If the President is not guilty why not give the satisfaction required? "The guilty need no accuser," but flee before the righteous. It is based on good authority that he had preferred creditors; it seems to me to be an unlawful act, which will be tested at a future time. I advise Mr. William Van Name to fork over at the captain's office all his illicit gains before the grass begins to grow upon a newly sodded grave.

A DEPOSITOR.

The Widow's Mite.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Under the heading of "The Sickly Savings Banks" I have this moment read, in the HERALD of yesterday, the sad and affecting story of a widow, born to culture and refinement, but reduced by "death, failure and catastrophe from wealth to want," who had saved the little she could gather from the property that formerly belonged to her husband and herself and deposited it in the Market Savings Bank, adding to it, by self-sacrificing economy, part of the fruit of her assiduous toil with the needle, during five years of widowhood, in the fond hope that when her two children—a girl and a boy—should reach the right age she might be able to give them a proper education. Her situation seems to be aggravated by the fact that "she is the only one now left of her kindred."

It is further stated that "the incident is the only one of a touching character which has occurred at this bank since its failure, most of the creditors being strong men, who, doubtless had not entrusted their all to one guardian institution, and, if they had, could bear the misfortune with unpathetic fortitude."

Now, Mr. Editor, might they not do better still? Might they not see the unfortunate widow paid out in full by relinquishing a trifle from their own dividends? The share of additional loss to each would doubtless be small and of no material injury, while the benefit to the widowed mother and her two young children might be great indeed.

I am a stranger in this city, a mere temporary sojourner, unacquainted with the parties concerned, and am moved to offer this suggestion solely from the idea having forcibly impressed itself upon my mind when reading your article. I could prove this, should you think it conducive to the attainment of the object in view. Very respectfully,

A. B. C.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your interesting article on the subject of savings banks in Saturday's issue attracted my attention, and I think there was one error in the statement that all post offices in England are made savings banks. I think the banks are only in connection with the post offices which have the money order branch attached to them. I think the system of government savings banks ought to be adopted in this country, as it works well in England. In this speculative nation, where the temptation is so strong for directors and officers of moneyed institutions to use and lose the money which is entrusted to their charge, the savings of the humble classes should not be imperilled by being deposited in any other than a government institution. The idea of savings banks for the industrial classes was started about the beginning of the present century. The first savings bank was established in Tottenham, England, 1804, by some benevolent people, and was called the "Charitable Bank." Five per cent interest was allowed, though for many years this rate was a great drain on the benevolence of the founders. In 1817 these banks had increased in England and Wales to seventy-four. From 1804 to 1861 the savings banks of the United Kingdom increased to 638. The known frauds in savings banks in England to 1861 swallowed up a quarter of a million of hard-earned money. In a report of a government commission "on the savings of the middle and working classes" several well known authorities in such matters, such as J. Stuart Mill and Bellinder Ken, expressed decided opinions of the insecurity of savings bank deposits. Mr. Mill when asked for any suggestion on the subject, said, "I think it would be very useful to provide some scheme to make the nation responsible for all sums deposited."

Some change or some new system had long been regarded as absolutely necessary. In 1861 the number of British savings banks was 638; yet, notwithstanding this number, there were no less than fourteen counties without any bank at all. So early as 1807 Mr. Whitbread introduced a bill into the House of Commons to make the money order office at the Post Office available for collecting sums from all parts of the kingdom, and transmitting them to a central bank, which should be established in London. At that time, however, the money order department of the Post Office had not arrived at the state of efficiency to which it subsequently attained, and for this or some other equally valid reason the bill was withdrawn. In 1860 Mr. Sykes, of Huddersfield, addressed Mr. Gladstone on the deficiencies of the existing system. Through his practical acquaintance with the old plan he was able to demonstrate that increased facilities for depositing at any time and in convenient places were great desiderata among the poorer classes. The same facilities were likewise necessary for withdrawing deposits. Mr. Sykes proposed that a bank for savings should be opened at every money order office in the kingdom; that each postmaster should be authorized to receive deposits, and that all the offices should have immediate connection with a central bank in London. The general principle of his scheme was seen to be useful and practical, and it was referred to the Post Office authorities. After considerable discussion as to the details the simple and comprehensive scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1861 was the result, and the bill as enacted is entitled "An act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest with the security of government for the due repayment thereof." The first Post Office banks were established under this act on the 16th of September, 1861. The extension of the scheme to Ireland and Scotland was effected on the 3d and 17th of February, 1862, respectively. Since the establishment of the government savings banks many of the old savings banks have been wound up, as the former are the most popular. Although the rate of interest is less the absolute certainty of safety more than offsets the difference in that respect.

Among the many advantages of the government system over the old one is that the whole nation—small places as well as large cities—have the same facilities: the hours of business too are more convenient, being the same as the money order offices; depositors can withdraw their funds in any other place as well as the one where they made their deposits; which is frequently a great accommodation; and, above all, the new system fosters independent habits among the working classes. Their dealings with the Post Office banks are pure matters of business, and no obligation of any sort is given or taken. The old banks, on the other hand, partook largely of the nature of a charity.

HORSE NOTES.

The Board of Appeals of the National Association, in this city, on the 28th day of December, 1871, in the case of the appeal of Thomas P. Wallace, of this city, decided that Charley Green and James H. Coleman should finish their disputed race on the first fair day after the 15th of May next, all the other horses in the race being distanced. The Board have since that time changed their minds, and now decide as follows:—

We hold, therefore, that the original race has not been finished. And we order:—That said race be resumed at said Fleetwood Park, at three o'clock P. M., on the first good day and track after the 15th day of May next ensuing, and that said race be trotted out between the horses which were entitled to start in said fourth heat, or between such of said horses as shall be present to start again; and when said race shall be resumed that the record of said Association shall stand and apply as to said first three heats already trotted, and that the other heats assumed to belong to this class, and put down in said record, be excluded from consideration in deciding said race; and that said record be corrected by putting down said fourth heat and counting the same as a heat won by James H. Coleman, with Charley Green second therein, and by placing the other horses therein in such subordinate positions as shall be determined by drawing and allotment to be made by the judges who shall be appointed by the Fleetwood Association to preside over the conclusion of the race.

We further hold:—That, for the determination of pools and bets which may be pending, said original race stands on the footing of a "race postponed," which is provided for in Betting Rule No. 2. And if any of the parties to the original race have received any part of the original purse they must restore the same at once to the Fleetwood Association.

GOOD QUALITIES OF AMERICAN HORSES.

[From the London Pall Mall Gazette.]

The Americans have steadily encouraged trotting, while we have turned our attention to galloping. Of course the different circumstances of the two countries account to a certain extent for these different tastes. The Americans are not in the habit of crossing country, nor have they any race courses worthy of the name. All their sport must necessarily come off on their roads, or race courses hard as roads. Consequently their sport takes the form of trotting, and a good trotter is useful for any purpose. We, on the contrary, in our racing overlook our professed end, or at least lose sight of it in the immediate excitement of the match. We aspire to train our horses to gallop a short distance in the shortest possible time, encouraging the most useless of all paces for the most impractical of all purposes. We neither hope nor desire to write down racing and galloping. We only desire they should not be practised and encouraged to abuse. There is no pace so exhilarating as a rapid trot; and it is strange, indeed, that trotting should not be more cultivated with a nation of riders and drivers. The qualities of the American trotter are precisely those that make a good troop horse. Stamina and endurance are indispensable, for they must trot extraordinary distances. Blood they must have, or they could never show themselves "game" as they do. If trotting came into vogue with us breeders would have to look to substance without neglecting blood. Those American horses display besides extraordinary vitality. Their celebrities frequently prolong a life of severe match running to twenty years, and vigorous nature decays in its natural course, while ours, as an American remarks, are run off the turf in thirty months. Of course the secret of this vitality is to be sought in the constitution and education, not in the climate. The practical American knows you cannot exact with impunity of an infant the work of a man in his prime. Nor can anything be stronger than the language in which American sporting men condemn our English practice. We may import barbs from Spain and Morocco, or do anything else to solidify the substance and reinvigorate the strain. But what will it all profit, or how can we look for permanent improvement, while we persist in a practice condemned by experience and common sense?

CONTINENTAL RACING GOSSIP.

[From Le Sport.]

M. Lefevre last week visited his establishment at Royal-Lieu and tried his two-year-olds, a great number of which are to leave soon for Newmarket. He has purchased during a period of three years all the produce of the stud at Dangu. In order to avoid the annoyances to which trainers at Chantilly are now subjected he has rented a portion of the forest of Halatte. The stables, comprising fifty boxes, and the stud, which will also be installed at Chamans, near Senlis, are undergoing important alterations. Gitano arrived on Friday, from the haras at Villebon, at Pratt's place at La Morlaye. The Duke of Hamilton's Barje Duc, Brown Agnes, Malgré Tout and Moscow left Chantilly on Saturday for England, where they will go into training. The brood mares Flamberge and Magenta will be put this season to Hospodar. Jean Cavalier, by Ventre St. Gris, out of Julia, has been added to the list, and is for sale at his owner's (M. F. Aumont) place. The Count d'Evry's Flora has left Chantilly for [illegible]. M. Delamarre has sold Beauvallet, by [illegible], out of Lilas. C. Planner has entered Bartholomew's service. Steeplechase horses doing regular work at Chantilly:—Fleuriste, Mon Ami Pierrot, Wasp, Barbillone, Crèvecoeur, Coucou, Le Saphir, Dunmore, Polonaise, Valens, Robert, Cadomus, Sacripant, Congrès, Zéphyrine and [illegible]. Zoé, Parnasse and [illegible], belonging to the Count de Lagrange, have arrived at J. Bartholomew's establishment. Belvoirine has arrived to be trained by Page. There will be held on the Tuesday and Saturday of each week, on the Hippodrome, at Cannes, two pigeon shooting matches, at which a considerable number of foreigners will practise, in view of the international contest at Monaco. Nothing has yet been decided as to the races, but the meeting will be held—if at all—on the 13th or 14th of February, immediately after that of Nice. The Spring Meeting at Marseilles will not be held this year. In consequence of steps taken by the Duke d'Aumale, the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the training alleys at Chantilly will be got rid of. We were persuaded, with those interested in the matter, that this complication, of which the Duke was completely ignorant, arose altogether from the whim of some understrapper on the estate. Since its foundation the Société d'Encouragement (Jockey Club) has given in prizes to the races at Chantilly, Paris and the departments, from 1834 to 1856, the sum of 957,650f., and from 1857 to 1871 the sum of 4,216,700f., forming a total of 5,174,350f., or £206,974 sterling. The programme of the meeting at Baden is to appear at an early date.

"THE SENATOR FOR THE FOURTH."

What Mr. Tweed is Going To Do About Going to Albany.

The Views of "The Boss" on Newspaper Reading and What He Knows About Mr. Greeley and the Tribune—Thinks the Spruce Street Philosopher a Liar.

Mr. Tweed was at his "law" offices yesterday. A HERALD reporter found himself there also, seeking an interview with "the Senator from the Fourth." Mr. Tweed was in the inner office, where had been transferred the tasteful and luxurious furniture that at one time adorned the Department of Public Works. Portraits of prominent politicians occupied distinguished places on the walls, among which was that of ex-Comptroller Connolly, and on the private desk of Mr. Tweed was an elegantly mounted portrait of the late James Fisk, Jr.

Mr. Tweed was in one of his happy moods, and was more than usually communicative. The fear of the terrors of the law appeared to sit easily upon him, and to excite in him but little apprehension.

"Mr. Tweed," said the reporter, "I suppose you know what I have come to ask you?"

"Indeed I do not; I have not the remotest idea."

"I suppose you have seen the *Tribune*, and what it says about your going to Albany?"

"No, I have not. I never read the *Tribune*. Life is too short to read all the newspapers. I read the HERALD in bed this morning, and I found that quite enough newspaper reading for me."

"Then you don't know that the *Tribune* says you have gone to Albany; or, if not gone, you are going to-morrow?"

"Mr. Greeley knows no more about what I am going to do than he knows about farming. He said I had fled the other day and had passed through Harrisburg; and the joke of it was that I met a *Tribune* reporter on these stairs at four o'clock that afternoon. I could not have got to Harrisburg at the time they said I had if I had tried. I've got $1,000,000 good bail here in this city, and if I wanted to go to Harrisburg or any where else I should go. All I should do would be to notify my bail, so that they could telegraph to me if I was wanted."

"Your district is not represented in the Senate, Mr. Tweed, and the *Tribune* says the district is a little restive about it."

"Restive. What (a strong expression) does the *Tribune* know about my district? There are not four people that read the *Tribune* in my Senatorial district. When my constituency want me to go I shall go. I don't think they are disposed to trouble themselves anything about it. I am not the only member of the Legislature that has been away. Why, there is Tilden. He has only been there three days during all the session. That is why they have done so little up there. How can they expect the machine to go without the flywheel? and Tilden is the flywheel of that machine, or wants to be."

"I didn't expect to find this report a true one, but I thought I would come in and see you about it. I suppose you won't go to Albany, then, just yet, Mr. Tweed?"

"You know what I have told you before. My counsel will tell you all about that. They will talk to you all day if you want to. That is what they are paid for. I leave it all to them."

"As you have not read the *Tribune*, Mr. Tweed, you don't know that it charges you with bribing the legislators in order to secure yourself from opposition in taking your seat. That is not true, of course?"

Mr. Tweed smiled one of his peculiar smiles, and, wiping industriously with his white cambric handkerchief a pair of eyeglasses, turned beamingly upon the reporter and said, "What is it Mr. Greeley says about lying? Oh, this is it—'You lie, you villain! you lie!'"

"Is that what you would say to Mr. Greeley if he were here, Mr. Tweed?"

"That is what I would say, and quick too. It is easy to make charges against a man. If they want to play at that game, why, I can take a hand in, and perhaps may do it."

"Then you are not going to take your seat?"

"I don't know what I am going to do, and if I did I should not say what it was. I leave that to my counsel."

"This turmoil and strife in your old political arena don't seem to disturb you. You are quite happy about it apparently."

"No, it don't trouble me much. I know they cannot prove the charges against me that it is said they've got against me. I don't think all the philosophers of the *Tribune* office can do that."

"Well, Mr. Tweed, this has been a very entertaining interview, although I don't know that I know any more than I did when I came in."

"I'm always glad to see you. When I've got anything to tell you I'll tell you all about it. But at present I can't say what I am going to do about it."

The reporter bid Mr. Tweed "good day" and made his exit, in accordance with a direction on the wall, through "number five."

TRYING TO UNSEAT ASSEMBLYMAN FREAR.

The Official Canvass Shown to be False—More Persons Swear They Voted for Kilian in the Twenty-fifth District than Were Returned by the Inspectors.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections was again in session yesterday, at the Sturtevant House, to hear evidence in the contested election case of Mr. Alexander Frear. With the exception of the testimony of Alderman Plunkitt and an inspector named Lowenthal, of the First district of the Twentieth ward, certifying to the genuineness of certain returns made, all the evidence related to the Twenty-fifth district of the ward, where the inspectors returned but sixty votes for Frederick Kilian, the contestant. On Friday and Saturday fifty swore that they voted in that district for Kilian. The names of the witnesses who yesterday testified to the same purport are:—Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Robert P. Anderson, F. Newman, John Griffen, Jos. Meyer, Levi Maschman, Leopold Solinger, Thomas Anderson, Joseph Singer, Dr. Robert S. Newcomb, Edwin Rich, Carl Vallmar, John Langan, Daniel McNight, Theodore A. Goff, Hermann Storsberg and Lewis Schoonmaker.

The above witnesses, with those published in Sunday's HERALD, make the number who swear they voted in the district sixty-seven, or seven more than Kilian was given in the canvass. The committee adjourned at six o'clock last evening until eight, when ten more witnesses were waiting to testify to the same effect. As Mr. Frear's total majority in all the Assembly districts is but twenty-seven the establishment of the fact that seventy-four persons voted for Kilian in the Twenty-fifth district of the ward is sufficient to give Kilian a majority of one. His counsel, however, do not propose to stop at seventy-five, but claim they can swear in nearly a hundred votes, which will leave the sitting member far behind. A sub-committee of the committee will this morning take the evidence of four or five voters who are too ill to appear at the hotel. The prospect of Mr. Frear retaining his seat at present is very slim indeed, unless he can break down the testimony of some of the witnesses sworn.

TURKISH SANITARY DUES.

The following tariff of the sanitary dues of the Ottoman Empire went into operation on the first of September last:—

ARTICLE 1.—The tariff of sanitary duties comprises the tonnage duty which is payable by every vessel on its arrival in an Ottoman port. Second. Quarantine dues in cases of contumacy. Third. Additionally a duty levied upon pilgrims and travellers coming from Persia by land, and a duty on pilgrims and travellers going to Hedjaz and Yemen by sea.

ART. 2.—Every vessel, from whatever country it may be, shall, on arriving in an Ottoman port, pay a duty calculated, according to its tonnage, according to the following rules:—From 1 to 500 tons, inclusive, twenty paras per ton; from 501 to 1,000 tons, twelve paras; from 1,001 tons and upwards, eight paras. In other words, each vessel shall pay twenty paras for the first 500 tons, twelve paras for the next 500 tons and eight paras for each exceeding 1,000 tons.

ART. 3.—Each vessel entering an Ottoman port is required to pay the duty mentioned in the foregoing article but once in the course of its voyage; intermediate stations not being therein included.

ART. 4. Pilgrims and travellers from Persia by land shall pay a duty of ten piasters per head. This does not include the contingent quarantine dues specified in the foregoing article. A duty of fifty piasters shall be levied upon each corpse brought by land into the vilayet of Bagdad to be buried in the Persian burying place. Pilgrims and travellers entering Hedjaz and Yemen via a port of the Black Sea shall pay a duty of ten piasters each.

ART. 5.—Quarantine dues or duties:—A. Duties for health officers and porters per day, per man, paras twenty-five; B. hospital duties, per day for each individual, two; C. duties on merchandise, to be disinfected; goods in bales or packages, per 100 okes, three; rags, per bale, ten; large animals, per head, one; sheep and smaller animals, one half. Vessels shall pay for disinfection as follows:—From 1 to 100 tons, paras ten; from 100 to 200, twenty; 200 to 400, thirty; 400 to 1,000, forty.

ART. 6.—Children under seven years of age and indigent persons are exempted from the payment of hospital duty.

ART. 7.—The following vessels are exempted from all sanitary duties referred to in the foregoing articles save the pay of guards:—First, vessels of war; second, vessels which have entered the port in distress, provided they engage in no commercial transactions while there; third, fishing vessels.

ART. 8.—Patent and visa fees and all other duties formerly levied and not mentioned in the present tariff are abolished.

Supplementary article.—The sanitary dues are payable in all the ports of the empire in Medjid money.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF TROY.

McClellan Gently Put Out and MacArthur Quickly Put Into the Office.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1872.

R. H. McClellan has retired from the office of Collector of the Port, having received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that the President has suspended him under the rules and regulations of the civil service, and, therefore, McClellan was holding office in violation of law. Having been duly removed, C. L. MacArthur is now installed in the position.

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